The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,191.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	" 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	" 28	0
——— including postage	" 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town	" 16	0
——— including postage	" 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	" 6	0
——— including postage	" 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	" 0	4
Back Numbers	" 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

Ten lines and under	Rs. 4	0
Repetition	" 2	0
First insertion, each line	" 0	6
Second insertion	" 0	4
Third and succeeding insertions	" 0	2
Domestic Occurrences each	" 1	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROBERTS—January 7th, at Colaba, Bombay, the wife of Captain E. Roberts, 1/4 K. O. Royal Regiment, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

COOKE—January 4th, at the European General Hospital, William Cooke, aged 47 years.

DECRUZ—January 7th, at Girgaum, Joseph Bento Bal de Cruz, Preventive Officer, Customs Department, aged 56 years.

HUNTER—January 8th, at the European General Hospital, Abraham Hunter, Fireman S. S. *Krishna*, aged 48 years.

MOTABHOY SADANUNDJEE KILLAY—January 7th, at Old Sonapoor Lane, Motabhoy Sadanundjee Killay, grandson of Trimbuck Raghobasett, Head Clerk to the Prothonotory High Court, Bombay, aged about 20 years, leaving a widow, a large circle of relations, and friends to bemoan his loss.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

DAUNT—December 30th, at Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, the wife of Captain J. C. C. Daunt, V. C., Bengal Army, District Superintendent of Police, of a son.

MATHESON—December 30th, at Berhampore, the wife of Major Matheson, B. S. C., of a son.

DEATH.

TERRANEAU—December 30th, at Calcutta, Constantine Charles, the only son of H. C. B. Terraneau, Esq., aged 3 years 11 months and 28 days.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class	" 35	

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co. 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain HAUSCOM, will be despatched on 20th January.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave	Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
"	Muscat	7th	" Bushire	19th
"	Bunder Abbas	9th	" Bunder Abbas	23rd
"	Bushire	12th	" Muscat	25th
Arrive	Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., J. H. ATKINSON, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about	11th and 25t .
Kurrachee on	10th and 25t .

The steam ship "COMORIN," 550 tons, 100 H. P., R. TAUNTON, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave	Bombay	1	& 15	Leave	Calcutta	1	& 15
"	Carwar	2	16	"	Bimlipatam	4	18
"	Mangalore	3	17	"	Vizagapatam	4	18
"	Cannanore	4	18	"	Coconada	5	19
"	Calicut	4	18	"	Masulipatam	6	20
"	Cochin	5	19	"	Madras	9	23
"	Tuticorin		20	"	Negapatam	11	25
"	Colombo		21	"	Colombo		26
"	Negapatam	10	24	"	Tuticorin		29
"	Madras	15	30	"	Cochin	16	*
"	Masulipatam	16	1	"	Calicut	16	†
"	Coconada	17	2	"	Cannanore	17	†
"	Vizagapatam	18	3	"	Mangalore	18	3
"	Bimlipatam	18	3	"	Carwar	19	4
Arrive	Calcutta	20	5	Arrive	Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "CHEDUBA," 700 tons, 140 H. P., J. MADDISON, R. N. R. Commander, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th January.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	Dep	Saturday.	Cochin	Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	"	Sunday.	Beypore	"	Sunday.
Vingorla	"	Sunday.	Calicut	"	Sunday.
Goa	"	Monday.	Tellicherry	"	Monday.
Carwar	"	Monday.	Cannanore	"	Monday.
Compta	"	Monday.	Mangalore	"	Tuesday.
Mangalore	"	Tuesday.	Compta	"	Wednesday.
Cannanore	"	Wednesday.	Carwar	"	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	"	Wednesday.	Goa	"	Wednesday.
Calicut	"	Wednesday.	Vingorla	"	Thursday.
Beypore	"	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,		Thursday.
Cochin	Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "TILLY," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 13th January at 2 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month.—

Calling at Varavul,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

STEAM TO ADEN, HODEIDAH, JEDDAH AND SUEZ.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the steam ship "SYDNEY," 1500 tons, 300 H. P., G. W. LOVEWELL, Commander, as above on the 15th January.

W. NICOL and Co., Agents.

N. B.—No Passage will be granted to Europeans for any of the Above Ports.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*To sail about 15th proximo.*)

THE new Iron Clipper built ship "BRITISH NATION," 1302 tons register, classed double A 1. at Lloyds, H. D. ROWE, Commander.

This fine vessel has superior accommodation for a limited number of Passengers and will sail as above.

For particulars apply on board to Captain ROWE, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship *British Nation.*

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

The fine Ironclipper built Barque "DUNELM," A. 1, for 13 years, 513 Tons Register, CHARLES ROBERTSON, Master, will be despatched at the end of this month For Freight only apply to

CURSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE CAMA and Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 3rd January 1866.

FOR LONDON.

To sail in January 1866, *calling at Cannanore, if sufficient inducement offer.*

MESSRS. GREEN'S favourite Passenger Ship the "WINDSOR CASTLE," Tons 1,250, W. BROUGHTON PRYCE, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain PRYCE.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

NOTICES.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ARTHUR HUSON in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

MR. LOUIS HENRY BOULT has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN ALEXANDER ANDERSON and MR. WILLIAM HENRY NICHOLSON are THIS DAY admitted PARTNERS in our Firm.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

R. WHITCHELO, House Painter Decorator, and General Contractor, 13, Mount Road, Byculla. N.B.—Every description of Marbleing and Graining done.

MR. P. GRANT, SADDLER, POONA, has, in consequence of his Son's death, closed the Poona Branch' of his business. He, therefore, requests that all Debts, due to him and the late Firm of P. GRANT & SON, be remitted to him, in Bombay, from the 1st of January 1866.

Poona, 26th December 1865.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of the absence from Bombay of the Directors of this Corporation, the Ordinary General Meeting, called for the 9th instant, is unavoidably postponed to the 15th instant.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to noon of TUESDAY the 9th instant, for the conveyance of Invalids and Time-expired men, of the Bengal Army, from Kurrachee to Spithead, the strength of which is noted in the margin. In case there should not be at Kurrachee the number of Troops for whom Tonnage is required, the Transport should take up from Bombay a sufficient number to fill up without additional expense to Government.

Officers	5
Invalids	108
Men in health	192
Women	14
Children over 10 years	3
Ditto under 10 "	18

2nd. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final survey on the 25th instant.

3rd. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

6th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for Parties tendering.

7th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th Jan. 1865.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall on MONDAY the 15th day of January 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. A letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb, No. 2276, dated 20th December 1865, forwarding copy of a letter from Captain S. Osborn, Agent G. I. P. Railway, No. 6223, on the subject of the overbridges question.

2. A letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb, No. 2267, dated 20th December 1865, forwarding copy of a Government Resolution, on the subject of a notification fixing the annual rate on Houses, Buildings and Land for 1866, at 6 per cent. per annum, to be published in the *Government Gazette.*

3. A letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Jacomb, No. 2250, dated 16th December 1865, forwarding, for the information of the Worshipful Bench, copy of his letter, No. 2219, dated 11th instant, to Cooverjee Cowasjee and others, marketmen, dealers in vegetables, fruits, &c., of Bombay, in reply to their petition dated in November 1865.

4. Also a petition to the Worshipful Bench by marketmen, frequenting the public market.

5. A letter from Mr. P. Higgins, dated 18th December 1865, requesting the Clerk to submit to the Worshipful Bench his application for a reward for service done to the Municipality.

6. A copy of the Government Resolution, No. 2564, dated 19th December 1865, on the subject of the site for public markets on the Esplanade.

7. Contract for feeding Municipal Bullocks.

8. Draft Bye-Laws for regulating the supply of water in Bombay.

9. A letter from Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy, Esq., accepting the appointment of a member of the Committee appointed to consider and recommend on what articles and at what rate Import Town Duties shall be levied.

10. A letter from A. Grant, Esq., declining to act as a member of the above Committee.

11. A letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 62 dated 4th January 1866, submitting for consideration application from Ragonath Doolba Senoy and Ramcristna Hurree Shastree for superannuation pension.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 3rd January 1866.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બામબે હાઊસ એનડ લેનડ ઈનવેશટમેનટ કમપની
(લીમીટેડ.)

बमबे हौस अॅंड लांड इनवेसटमेंट कंपनी
(लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the half yearly GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Office of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, on WEDNESDAY the 10th January 1866, at 3 o'clock, to receive the Report of the Directors, and after the conclusion of that Meeting there will be an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, at which the following propositions will be made:—

That the words "and the remainder to be called up at the discretion of the Directors" in Clause 1 of the Articles of Association be omitted. That a new Clause be added to the Articles to the effect—

"That any further Capital required from Shares be raised by the issue of new Shares, the Shareholders for the time being having the option of subscribing for the same at par."

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, 29th Dec. 1865.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

CUNHA & Co., general merchants and musicians, No. 36 Kalbadevie Road, have just unpacked a choice consignment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of all sorts, made expressly to order, Boots, Shoes, Kid-gloves, Merinoes, a small assortment of Jewellery, &c., &c., Guitars and Violins with Music in handsome cases, always on hand. Prices very moderate to ensure a quick sale. Fresh consignments received every Overland Mail.

CUNHA & Co. are prepared to supply brass and string music for parties, &c.

N. B.—Customers are requested to settle all outstanding bills.

2nd January 1866.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED per *City of Delhi* from Clyde, Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines from 8 to 16 horse power, embracing all latest improvements and furnished in the best style, from first class makers.

Plans may be seen and particulars had on application to the undersigned.

NOW LANDING from the above and other ships:—

Portland Cement finest quality.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Fire Engines.
Force and Lift Pumps.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Milner's Fireproof Safes.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Price Lists now ready and to be had on application.

FLETCHER & MITCHEL.

31st August 1865.

GEORGE RANDALL & Co.,
OUT-FITTERS,
10, *Hummum Street.*

DRESS SUITS made from West of England Superfine Black Cloths. Eighty Rupees.

TRAVELLING SUITS, made from all Wool Tweeds thoroughly shrunk. Thirty Rupees.

THE TROWBRIDGE SUIT made from Angola Tweeds of the finest texture. Forty-five Rupees.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-Chamber HELMETS, the best protection for the head from the sun. Ten Rupees.

FELT HATS, all shapes, suitable for Walking, Riding or Shooting. From Six Rupees.

BOOTS AND SHOES of the best London make, in calf, enamel, and patent leather. From Ten Rupees.

INDIAN GAUZE UNDERVESTS, Merino ditto, and Lambswool ditto for the home journey.

SOCKS, Lisle Thread, Balbrigan, White and Fancy Cotton Merino, Lambswool and real Knickerbocker for Shooting.

BRACES, NECKTIES, SCARVES, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN COLLARS. Six Rupees per dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS, finest quality. Five Rupees each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS to measure. Nine Rupees each.

INSTRUCTIONS for self-measurement post free.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished, throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged, for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel.*

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts, from the GOOZRATHEE, MAHRATTEE HINDUSTANI and PERSIAN languages into English and *vice versa.*

A. McCOMBIE, Junior.

Meadow Street.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—On and after 15th January, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all outstanding Calls from their respective due dates.

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 4th January 1866.

TENDERS will be received by the Officiating Superintendent of Marine for the passage of the undermentioned to the Ports below stated:—

From Bombay to the Andamans.—For (82) eighty-two Native Convicts. Vessel finding fittings and provisions, a Native Guard accompanies these Convicts. Vessel finding for them Provisions only.

From Bombay to Singapore.—For two time-expired Convicts. Vessel finding Provisions only.

No cause will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By order of the Offig. Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th January 1866.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY given to Mr. MEERJEEBHOY BAPOOJEE VICAJEE to act as Manager of the Oriental Financial Association (Limited) by the Directors of the said Association, has been THIS DAY REVOKED, and MR. GEORGE WILLIAM PEREIRA has been appointed Manager of the said Association.

HUNSRAZ CURRUMSEY, Chairman.
SOOMABHOY AHMEDBHOY. }
NANSEY CURRUMSEY. }
BHARMUL PURBUT. } Directors.
ESSABHOY AHMEDBHOY, }

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered — $\frac{c}{29}$ 33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391, Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th December 1865. JOHN DWYER.

NOTICE!!!—THE "BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY" is now in full operation under European Superintendence and the community can have BREAD of unquestionable quality and of any description delivered at their residences every morning. Orders to be sent in writing to the Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre—*Monthly bills.* Ship's supplied with Bread, Biscuits, Flour, Bran, &c., on the Captain's application on the premises or at the Office No. 5, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company duly held on the 6th instant, it was resolved that the Special Resolution first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 28th August last, viz.—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily," be confirmed; and the undersigned were thereupon duly appointed Liquidators of the Company.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE,
Liquidators of the Oriental Shipowning Association, (Ld.)

Bombay, 21st October 1865.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Godown of Messrs. ALCIDE VINAY & Co., 33, Medow Street, best PONDICHERRY CIGARS, at Rs. 20 per thousand, in Boxes of 250 Cigars each.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA & CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of Interest allowed on Deposits, from this date until further notice, will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months' sight	7	per cent. premium.
For 6 months' sight	9	ditto.
For 12 months' sight	9	ditto.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

10th October 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Association will be opened from and after the 7th instant. Forms of Transfers, &c., may be had at the offices of the Association on application.

Shareholders are also hereby requested to lodge at the offices of the Association on and after the above date their original receipts to obtain Share Certificates in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August 1865, Apollo Street, in David Sassoon's New Buildings No. 14.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. Just received a new consignment of Boot and Shoes.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

A CARD.
MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

MR. CHARLES LIDBETTER is admitted a PARTNER in our firm from this date.

Kurrachee, 1st January 1866. T. LIDBETTER & Co.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED)—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL CALL of Rs. 100 per Share has been made payable at the Office of the Western India Finance and Exchange Association (Limited) within fifteen days from this date.

R. KING GILLAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 3rd January 1866.

COTTON SEED.—All who are desirous of obtaining supplies of Cotton Seed for next season's sowing are requested to apply to the undersigned.

2. Arrangements can be made for procuring the varieties noted in the margin.

New Orleans.
Sea Island.
Egyptian.
Peruvian.
Dharwar acclimatized.
New Orleans.
The Indigenous varieties.

3. Applications on this notice should contain explicit particulars and must reach this Office before the 15th of February next.

W. WALTON,
In Charge Office of Cotton Commissioner.

Cotton Commissioner's Office, Dharwar, 30th Dec. 1865

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. HEERJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

MR. RUSTOMJEE H. WADIA and MR. FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA have THIS DAY been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm.

MR. THOMAS LIDBETTER will SIGN our FIRM from and after THIS DATE.

DOSSABHOY & MERWANJEE & Co.

No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, 1st Jan. 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)—NOTICE—The first Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Association will be held at the registered Office in Apollo Street, on the 22nd day of January next, at 1 P. M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Balance sheet made up to the end of December 1865.

2. To elect a Chairman and new Board of Directors or re-elect the present Board.

By order,
SAMUEL SAVILLE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

NOTICES.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

HANDSOME REWARD.—LOST, from longside the ship *Protector*, on the 3rd January, (3) three SPARS. Any one finding the same and delivering them over to Captain H. L. TOWNSEND on board, or to PESTONJEE and JAMSETJEE, Dubash, Dean Lane, No. 2, will be handsomely rewarded.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, (formerly Pianist with the celebrated Distin Family) begs to announce that he will be happy to give instructions on the PIANO, TUNE PIANOS, and attend EVENING PARTIES, either as ACCOMPANYIST or for DANCE MUSIC. All Communications addressed to Mr. WILLY, No. 5, Clare Road, Byculla, next Bungalow to Bombay Hotel.

TERMS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson, per month	30	0	0
One Lesson per week, ditto ditto	20	0	0
Attending Evening Parties	20	0	0
Tuning Pianofortes, including a second visit	7	0	0

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to noon on MONDAY the 15th instant, for the conveyance of Troops from Bombay to England (calling at Plymouth for orders). The strength of which is noted in the Margin.

22	Officers.
387	Men.
45	Women.
11	Children above 10 years
65	ditto under 10 "

2nd. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final survey on the 13th of February next.

3rd. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

6th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

7th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 4th January 1866.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 12½ per share, or 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Company, will be paid at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after 20th inst., on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders in Bombay will be paid Dividends due at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. Marine Street.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

MacLeod Road, Kurrachee, 11th December 1865.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

युनाइटड मरकनटायल कंपनी लीमीटेड,

યુનાઈટેડ મરકનટાઈલ કંપની લીમીટેડ,

UNDER LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST DISTRIBUTION of the Assets of the above Company, at the rate of Rs. 16 PER SHARE, will be made to the Shareholders who have paid both the 1ST and 2ND CALLS, on and after FRIDAY the 15th instant, during business hours, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 1 Bruce Lane.

Shareholders are requested to produce Certificates of Shares standing in their own names; and the unregistered holders of Shares will be required to make a registration of proper Transfers in every case before payment is made.

By order,
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Liquidators.

Bombay, 6th December 1865.

FRESH SMYRNA FIGS.—Received by the last Overland Steamer a supply of the finest selected FRUIT, in boxes weighing 5½ lbs. at Rs. 3½ each.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

The Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

THE BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 24th day of October last, three Gentlemen were appointed to be Liquidators for winding up the Company voluntarily and two of the three have declined to act. Now, notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the registered Shareholders of the Company will be held in Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo street, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January instant, at 4 P. M., when the following business will be submitted to the meeting.

1. A proposition will be made that the resolution passed at the last Extraordinary General Meeting appointing Liquidators be cancelled.

2. The meeting will be called upon to appoint one more Liquidator or Liquidators and if it shall then be thought proper to do so, to fix his or their remuneration.

KELLY, HORE & MANISTY.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—Fresh sweet American FLOUR for SALE on moderate terms. Also fresh American TOBACCO, ¼ lb. and 10 sticks, lately imported.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have established a BRANCH HOUSE in London, under the name of FORBES & Co., of Bombay, at 6, East India Avenue, London.

The names of the Partners at present in London are, Mr. RICHARD WILLIS and Mr. JAMES PERCY LEITH; in Bombay, Mr. GEORGE FOGGO and Mr. JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES

FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 10th November 1865.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS, Veterinary, Forge, Livery, and Commission Stables, Baboola Tank Road.

Horses purchased and sold, and a Commission of 17 Rupees charged to the purchaser and seller.

Certificates as to soundness or otherwise Rs.	5	0	0
Shoeing, Fitz Wagram's principle	2	8	0
Ditto Ordinary ditto	2	0	0
Removing Shoes	1	8	0
Preventing Cutting	2	8	0

Up Country Commissions carefully and punctually attended to.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.

Bombay, 3rd November 1865.

SYKES & Co.'s PORTRAIT ROOMS, Belasis Road, between the Byculla Club and Bombay Hotel. Photographic Apparatus and Chemicals of every description; Bohemian Glassware, a great variety; 5000 Rolls of the best French and English Wall Papers with superb borders to match; choice Vegetable Seeds in boxes containing 38 different kinds, at Tamarind Lane.

THE CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Corporation will be OPENED from MONDAY the 11th instant.

Forms of Transfers may be had an application to the undersigned.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 4th December 1865.

J. BURN,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILOR,
GENERAL OUTFITTER, &c.
11, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

IN returning thanks to his numerous Customers, begs to draw attention to the immense stock of WOOLLENS now on hand, comprising every novelty in the London markets.

TWEED SUITS of very good quality from Rs. 30, all shrunk and suitable for general wear.

Every requisite in the Outfitting Department priced moderate and manufactured expressly for the climate.

GENTS' HATS and CAPS in all the new shapes.

BOOTS and SHOES in great variety.

Up-Country residents can be supplied with patterns and instructions for self-measurement, and their orders executed punctually, and with despatch.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department under the immediate superintendence of an experienced European Cutter from Buckmasters.

SARSAPARILLA.
WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the System from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)
270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ¼ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

So'd in ¼ and ½ pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay	TREACHER & Co. ROGERS & Co.
Poonah	ROGERS & Co. TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee	BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree	BUDGETT and HUGHES.

NOTICES.

BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts, per dozen Rs. 40, 45, 50, 55, 60 and 65. Universally worn in India.

BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Shirts, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Wool, Rs. 9-8 each.
BADHAM'S Cashmere, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Pure Spun Silk, Rs. 12-8 each.
BADHAM'S Zingary and other Printed Cricketting Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Regatta Shirts, Rs. 10 each.
BADHAM'S Racket Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, Rs. 20 each.
BADHAM'S Regent, Dux, Indian and Military Collars, 7 Rupees per dozen.
Systeme Jourvins best French Kid Gloves, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
White Kid Gloves, Rs. 1-12 per pair.
Dog Skin, Rs. 2-12 per pair.
Buck and Doe, Rs. 3-12 per pair.

Overland Trunks, 2 feet 6, 2 feet 9, and 3 feet, Rs. 26, 28, and 30.

Railway Portmanteaus, Courier Bags and Hat Cases.

Badham & Co., Apollo House, Bombay.

HOSIERS GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

RECEIVED by last Overland Mail a selection of CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS of various flavours.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED),
Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon	Rs. 1-6	per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut	Rs. 1-8	ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
24, MEADOW STREET FORT.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—FINAL NOTICE.—The undersigned being desirous of closing their business as early as possible after December next, hereby give notice that they will not undertake to continue the supply of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals after the expiry of the present year 1865.

This timely intimation is given to enable all parties now receiving Newspapers &c., from our house to make arrangements with some other firm for their supply during the ensuing year.

To those of our constituents who have paid us with regularity, we return our sincere thanks; we break our connection with them with regret, all who have up to this date ignored our claims on them, are again requested to pay up, from these we part without sorrow.

No new Subscribers for Papers &c., for the remainder of the present year will be received after this date.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 7th Sept. 1865.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA has been during thirty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, above and in all HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF MATCHES-WAX VESTAS, AND VESUVIANS.—BRYANT AND MAY, Patent Safety Match Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., prepare and pack all their manufactures specially for exportation, and warrant them suitable for all climates.

BRYANT and MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES contain no Phosphorus and light only on the Box; any quantity may be kept in stock without the slightest danger, as they are not liable to spontaneous combustion.

B. & M. give the following extracts from one or two leading English papers, referring to their Patent Special Safety Matches, which light only on the Box:—

London Times.—"Another most valuable invention is shown here in some improved 'Safety Matches' by Bryant and May. These curious Matches cannot be ignited either by friction or percussion, or in any way except by being rubbed on the side of the box in which they are contained."

Examiner.—"Incomparably the safest form of Lucifer."

Dispatch.—"The 'Special Safety Match' of Bryant and May will only ignite when rubbed on the prepared surface of the Box, and is not liable to spontaneous combustion. It is really a great invention."

Colliery Guardian.—"Bryant and May's 'Special Safety Match' come recommended to the public on the double ground of Safety and Health, and considering the great security it offers against accidental fires, it should be used everywhere and by everybody in dwelling-houses and warehouses, by employers and employed."

BRYANT and MAY'S ROYAL WAX VESTAS, in round plaid Boxes, and in Japanned Tin Boxes of different sizes.

BRYANT and MAY'S "JONKOPINGS TANDSTICKORS," in strong and compact 50-gross cases, the best cheap match in the market, quality guaranteed.

BRYANT and MAY, Lucifer Match and Wax Vesta Manufacturers, Whitechapel Road, London, E., pay careful and prompt attention to all Shipping orders.

BRYANT AND MAY, FAIRFIELD WORKS, BOW, LONDON, E.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION.

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the Public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged.*

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c. &c.; and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

A REACHER & Co.'s BRANDY (Heart-shaped label) in cases of a dozen each, at Rs. 30.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS, RUSKS and SCOTCH BUNS in TINS, received by each Overland Steamer.

BEER PORTER, AND STOUT, in Quarts and Pints, as follows:—

Allsopp's Beer bottled by Friend.
Do. Stout do. by do.
Tennent's Beer capsuled.
Do. Stout.
Bass' Beer by Cameron and Saunders.
Barclay's Stout by Do.
Guinness's Stout.
Also a large assortment of Mess and General Oilman's Stores.

BREAKFAST BACON, HAM & CHEESE—Received by each Overland Steamer:—

Double Glos'ter. }
Somerset. }
Wiltshire. }
Berkley. } At Rs. 1½ per lb. in cut.
Cheddar. }
Albert. }
Stilton. }
Wiltshire Streaky Bacon.
Westphalia and York Hams, in Canvas.
Cumberland Wiltshire and York Hams.

Tongues, Bath Chops, Poultry and Game, Fish and Soups, with such other provisions as will not bear a Cape-voyage, the undersigned having made suitable arrangements with the P. and O. Company's London Manager to meet this, and by way of novelty.

Mutton Hams in Canvas.
Cured Side Mutton in cut.
And Bayonne Hams.

CHEESE STANDS of various patterns.

CLARET-JUGS, assorted sizes and patterns.

CHINA TEAS.—Selected by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s tea taster expressly for TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

Blacks.	Mixed and Black and with Green.
Pouchong.	
Souchong.	Pouchong and Pekoe.
Orange Pekoe.	Do. F. Hyson and
Flowery do.	finest Hyson.

The above are in 7 lbs. Catties and 1 lb. tinfoil packets packed in China.

TIN BONNET BOXES and BULLOCK TRUNKS of sizes.

A LARGE SELECTION of Parrot and Canary Bird Cages now being landed.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL &c., has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract of a Despatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated Sept. 17, 1864. "The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera), has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke, I have saved several lives." Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians that he had received a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Manilla, to the effect that Cholera had been raging fearfully, and that the ONLY remedy of any service was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, December 31st, 1864.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION
OF THE
BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.
Price—Rs. 1-8 as.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 360 pages) will be found the most complete ever published, [illegible] with the whole of [illegible] the matter has undergone [illegible].

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.

Gazette Press, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume of the work, which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of useful information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED, a good SADDLE HORSE—about 15 hands, sound, and without vice. Apply, stating where to be seen and lowest price, to "E. D. G.," *Gazette* Office.

4th January 1866.

WANTED, JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, (intelligent lads) to be trained as salesmen in the LIBRARY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS of St. Andrew's Library.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

WINES. SPIRITS. BEER. &c.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE, very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s 13, Medow Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases. Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases. Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE,—HAUT SAUTERNES, at Rs. 24 per dozen. L D. Bussy best COGNAC, of the mark Z, at Rs. 30 per doz.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.

JUST LANDED, EX "MARTABAN." a few dozens of Champagne, best vintage of 1857, at Rs. 40 per dozen.

Bombay, 18th July 1865. LEGGATT & Co.

LEGGATT & Co., 15, Rampart Row, have the following WINES and SPIRITS on sale at their Godowns:—

			Rs.
PORT WINE—a fine old wine		qts.	22 per doz
A good Wine		"	18 "
do.		pts.	11 "
CLARETS,—Nos. 1-4 sound Dinner Wines		qts.	18-37
SPIRITS—Hollands		"	15 "
Brandy—pale		"	20 "
LIQUEURS—Cherry Brandy		"	16 "
do.		pts.	16½ to 18 "
Curacoa		qts.	36 "
Noyeau		"	34 "
Maraschino		"	34 "
Barsac		"	17 "

LEGGATT & Co., 15, Rampart Row, offer the following WINES and SPIRITS, shipped by Gledstanes, Coningham & Co:—

		Rs.
Port Wine, some years in Bottle	qts.	26 per doz.
Tent Wine		29 "

FOR SALE.—Apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

	per dozen
BURGUNDY—Red Capsules at Rs.	15
Do. white do	13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	32
Green Seal, *just arrived*	48
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	32
Chateau Beychevelle	17
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity }	32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry }	
Good Tiffin pale	24

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 24th July 1865.

Established in Bombay in 1842.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in Western India, may be sent

In BOMBAY	to Messrs.	Rogers & Co., and to Eduljee Pallonjee (for Native Traders).
" POONA	" "	Rogers & Co.
" Secunderabad	" "	Hajee Curreem & Co.
" Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c.	" "	Cursetjee & Co.
" Kurrachee	" "	Budgett and Hughes.
" Calicut	" "	Hirjee & Co. (1)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES in quarts and pints:—

In three qualities. (2)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate. (3)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Growths. (4)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines. (5)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. (6)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, so well known and appreciated as to have created fraudulent imitations by unscrupulous Traders, thereby compelling the adoption of a Trade Mark, on Bett's Patent Capsule over the Cork. Our original Heart-shaped Label has also a Trade Mark, the copying either of which is Felony. (7)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them. (8)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries. (9)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynand Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. (10)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PRICE LISTS and TERMS will be forwarded on application to any of our Agents as above named; and enquiries will be cheerfully answered if addressed to their Export House in LONDON, 44, Mark Lane, E. C., or by their BORDEAUX HOUSE, Place du Champ de Mars. (11)

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	Per doz. Rs.	90
Do. " Do.		40
Do. " a Crown		30
Do. " Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints		21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality		40
Do. do. Pints		21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36
Do. Fine Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine Brand a Crown Pints		16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.		36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal		18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		29
Do. Golden, Do.		29
Do. Green Seal		39
Do. Vino Fino		29
Do. Red Seal		37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		29
Claret Light Capsule		15
Do. Yellow Seal		24
Do. Red Do. Pints		17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		29
Port, Black Seal		36
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		28
Do. Brand a Crown		18
Old Tom, Red Seal		16
Dry Gin, Black Seal		14
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts		36
Do. Do. Pints		19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 186.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a new and upper storied HOUSE, capable of accommodating two or more Families. Situate at Grant Road, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway. For particulars apply to S. D. ESPERANCE.

TO LET, an airy ROOM in No. 15 Apollo Street, now in occupation of Mr. JOHN MACPHERSON, Barrister-at-Law. Rent reasonable. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, a large GODOWN, No. 7 Church Lane Street. Apply at the premises.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD's Bungalow. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large cool and airy ROOM, not far from the Court House. Very suitable for a Barrister. Apply to RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET,—A Good Godown. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co. Bombay, September 1865 1, Church Lane.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA have several large OFFICES and GODOWNS to let in the new building, now in course of erection by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes and Co. Particulars may be learned on application at the Office.

Bombay, 31st October 1865.

TO BE LET, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, facing the Sea at Cumballa, near to Mr. Cawasjee Jehangeer Readymoney's Bungalow. For particulars, apply to the undersigned.

MACFARLANE & GREEN.

TO LET, for three years certain, a commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. 104, next to Major CHITTY's. For Rent &c. apply on the premises.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

CRUET STANDS.—Argentine Silver, with 6 or 7 Cut Glass Bottles, from Rs. 35 to 50.

STENCIL PLATES.—A few sets of Alphabets and Numbers; also a few north points, and words and terms used by Civil Engineers, Solicitors, etc. The plates are cut in various plain and fancy patterns; also brushes and prepared ink, to use with the plates.

7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

N. B.—A pattern sheet sent free by post on application.

HARMONIUMS.—An extensive assortment always kept in stock, small size in solid Oak cases, Five octaves of keys, expression stop. Rs. 150. Larger instruments, varying in size and number of stops, from Rs. 350 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY & Co.

TABLE GLASSWARE.—A large stock of handsomely Cut Glassware of the newest design and best Crystal Glass, in sets for one dozen persons, either with or without Dessert services, at prices varying, according to patterns, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 the set.

An illustrated sheet of the various patterns sent free by post on application. SOUNDY & Co.

CUTLERY.—We have just received a fresh stock of superior Cutlery, by Harrison Brothers and Howson, Rodgers & Co., and other celebrated makers. We beg to invite special attention to the Secure Ivory Handled and Balance Sheffield Table Cutlery, which is universally admitted to be superior to all others.

In this invention, the tang, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through to the end of the handle, and is there secured by a screw. It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

Table Knives per dozen	Rs. 33	8
Dessert Knives "	18	0
Meat Carvers, Knife and Fork	7	8
Game or Poultry Carvers (Knife and Fork)	7	8
Table Steels each	1	8
Round o' Beef Carvers, with strongly secured Staghorn handles, and blades of the best Sheffield Steel; 1st size, large, per pair, Net Cash	10	2
Also the 2nd or medium size, or Ham Carvers	8	1
Ivory handle Pocket Knives, 2 blades	1	4
Mother O'Pearl do. do. 2 "	2	0
Do. do. do. do. 4 "	3	0

7, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

FOR SALE.

JUST TO HAND,

A batch of Oolong, Souchong and Flowery Pekoe TEA from China.

Fresh batch of Trichinopoly CHEROOTS.

2, Forbes Street. M. E. MEHRJEE & Co.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

Just Landed ex *Royal Alice.*

A very light and fashionable English-built Waggonette with Moveable Tops to make a Dog-Cart with lamps, shafts, pole, and steel pole, chains, by Newton, Long Acre, London.

A ditto, handsome full size Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on Front with lamps, and pole, by Ablewhite, London.

A very small Landow Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft, by Jones Pattent, Southampton, purposely built to order suitable for one or pair of Horses.

A new English-built open door Shigram with lamps and shaft by Thorn.

Just Landed.

A very neat and light fashionable handsome Cab, painted dark green, lining similar to paint, with lamps, by Hall and Sons, Long Acre.

The above Cab, purposely built to order for a Gentleman but owing to his departure to up country, it of of no use to him at present.

A very neat and light four-seated Cab Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by E. Kesterton, Long Acre.

A first-rate English-built Malvern Dog-cart, painted dark green, Patent leather flashboard, and wing to side aprons, plated rod, and lamps by Newton, Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oriflamme.*

A new fashionable George the Fourth headed Park Phaeton made of the best workmanship and of latest improvement, with a moveable driving seatbox and hind seat, with Enamel Apron and Patent Leathered dash, to it is attached a packet or bag for cards and small parcels and a small Rumble Seat, with lamps; a neat commodious and a best carriage guaranteed and is worth an inspection. Built by E. Davis Long Acre, London.

Just landed ex *Oberon.*

One small and light new English built Miniature Broughams with circular Glass in Front with Lamps, by S. Marks.

Four very handsome new Malvern Dog Carts, with leather flash boards, aprons, patent leather wings to sides, trimmed shaft with patent leather, plated rod to sight and flash board, lining with cloth, and lamps, by W. C. Williams, and McNaught and Smith.

Three very light four Wheeled Dog Carts, with moveable Umbrella, by E. Davis of London, and Thomson.

Just landed ex *Naval Brigade.*

Just landed ex *British Nation* and *Helen Scott.*

One New and light Park Phaeton, with lamps and shaft, by F. and W. Thorns.

Three handsome and light Cab Buggys with and without C. spring with lamps, by Silk and Son Laing Melvin, Builder to the Queen and J. Henderson, Glasgow.

A roomy and light English-built new Brougham, with lamps, pole and shaft, by E. Davis, Long Acre.

(*The Property of an a Officer*)

A very light and nearly new English-built Cab Buggy with a Set of plated Mounted Harness, by McNaught and Smith.

A second-hand small Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front with lamps and shaft in perfectly good orders.

ALSO,

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new and light four-seated small open Carriage, with glass, shutters, lamps and shaft by Thorn.

A first-rate second-hand English-built high whaled Malvern Dog-cart, with Moveable Umbrella and Lamps by McNaught and Smith.

FOR SALE.

The Property of a Gentleman.

SADDLERY, A FEW SETS OF HORSE CLOTHING, &c. &c. FOR SALE, made by A. Davis, by appointment to Her Majesty, and H. R. H. Prince Albert, 33, Strand, London. Expressly made to order.

The property of a Gentleman received Overland but owing to his departure up country they are of no use to him at present, viz.:—

One best Hogg Skin Pill Shaped Hunting Saddles, with Bridles, Saddle Cloth Martingles, &c. &c., weighing 7 to 8 lbs.

Two best Jools or Horse Clothing, complete with head gear, knee caps and rollers.

A Few silver mounted very handsome Ladies' and Gentlemen's riding Whips.

A Few assorted gold and silver mounted Buggy and Dog-Cart Whips.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned.

A new and light Panlunquin Shigram Price Rs. 900.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.

A fresh batch of plated mounted Buggy, and Dog Cart, Harness same with double buckles and plated Hames, some of them plain and neat.

A Few sets of very best and most fashionable Carriage Harness with plated on white metals, furnished Carriage Harness with round Rein made by Thorn and Holbert Derby.

A Few pairs of Steel Pole chains, Leather Pole pieces, Leather Socket for Whip large and small size Carriage Rugs, &c. &c.

Few Boxes, Carriage Candles, to be sold retail.

ALSO,

Several other Carriages, &c., &c.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent.

Bombay, 9th January 1866.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

We hear on good authority that the mail which left England on the 3rd January brings [illegible] crore of rupees in bullion; consequently we may expect with cheaper money some improvement in the share market. There was a considerable business done in Elphinstone shares this day, but at reduced prices. Elphinstones declined from 200 to 160 premium; New do. from 190 to 130; Victorias from 2,800 to 2,775; Freres from 1,000 to 980 per share; Bombay Bank shares declined from 60 to 57 premium; Commercials from 20 to 18 premium; Indo-Egyptians advanced from 9 to 6 discount. Market declining and in favour of buyers.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight	2s. 1 5/16d. to 2s. 1⅜d.
Do. Credits ...	Do. do.	2s. 1⅜d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do.	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1⅝d.
Calcutta	At sight	98¾
Do.	30 days' sight	98¼
Do.	60 Do. do.	97
Madras	30 Do. do.	99
China	60 Do. do.	214

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nom. value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct		
5,000,000	500	250	16	Agra Bank ...	110 p ct premium
100,000	250	125		Alliance Bank ...	45 p ct dis.
500,000	200	200		Asiatic Bank Corp'n	56 p ct pm.
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	30	Bank of Bengal ..	7,000 p sh.
1,330,000	250	17½	8	Bank of India...	42 p ct dis.
10,45,000	1,000	1,000	8	Bombay Bank ..	5 p ct pm.
750,000	250	100	......	Bombay City Bank.	40 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank.	27 p ct dis.
3,000,000	200	200	8	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	19 p ct dis.
3,000,000	100	100	......	Broker's Banking Company	28 p ct dis.
1,000,000	250	250	6	Central Bank.. ..	35 p ct dis.
800,000	200	200	15	Chartered Bank of India A. & China.	69 p c nm
900,000	500	25	......	China Bank	1 p. c. pm.
750,000	250	250	20	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China.	100 p ct premium.
1,000,000	1,000	250	18	Commercial Bank..	19 p ct pm.
1,600,000		800	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	50 p ct pm n n
250,000		500	9	Delhi Bank Cor ..	50 p ct pm n n
625,000		250	......	East Indian Bank..	29 p ct dis.
4,000,000	1,000	250	10	Hindustan, China and Japan Bank..	5 p ct pm nm
600,000	250	100	......	Imperial Banking and Trading Co..	25 p ct dis.
500,000	300	200	......	Indian Peninsula London & China Bk	30 p ct dis.
1,000,000	400	100	....	Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	6 p ct dis.
200,000	100	20	......	London & Bombay B.	13½ p ct dis.
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	12	Madras Bank... ..	70 ex-div.
1,500,000	250	250	16	Oriental Bank Corporation	110 pctpm nm
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	25 p ct dis.
750,000				Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank..	25 pct pmnm
....	....	......	..	Guzerat Bank	10 p ct premium

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nom. value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
3,000,000	100	6,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co	6,200 pm.
1,000,000	1,000	1,000	....	Elphinstone Land Co.	160 pm.
				New Do	125 pm.
3,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co.	980 per share.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co.	300 per share.
1,00,000	5000	3000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	1,700 per share.
....	....	1,000	......	Port Canning	375 pm.
....	10,000	6,000	....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co...	2,775 per share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nom. value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names	Rates.
400,000	5,000	3,000	......	Bombay Ship. Co...	No quotations
280,000	2,500	2,000	26	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co.......	
800,000	5,000	1,500	......	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ..	
160,000	4,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co.	
180,000	500	500	...	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	100 per share
	1,000	1,000	......	Union Shipping Co. Limited. ..	No quotations.
....	....	1,000	......	Western India Ship Co...	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

		Rs.
Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loan	......	99
„ „ Sicca „ Loan 1832-33	......	93
„ „ Co.'s „ 1835-36	......	89½
„ „ 1842-43		
„ „ 1854-55		
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs Loan...1856-57	......	103¼
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55	......	103
Five and a half per cent.	......	108¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-2-0
Bank of England Notes ...	„ 10
Spanish Dollars ...	„ 225
Carolus ...	„ 290
Mexican Dollars ...	„ 220
German Crowns ...	„ 210
Five-Franc Pieces ...	„ 223
Bar Silver ...	„ 106½
Gold Leaf ...	„ 15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 3rd January 1866

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Dhollera ...	Rs. 430 to 435
Bhownuggur and Mowa ..	„ 435 to 440
Surat and Broach ..	„ 430 to 435
Porebunder...	„ 330 to 335
Veeraval ...	„ 380 to 380
Khandeish ...	„ 300 to 330
Dharwar (Sawginned) ...	„ 490 to 500
Oomrawattee Akote ...	„ 410 to 415
Dhollera (April and May)...	„ 475 to 480
Oomrawattee (March and April)...	„ 455 to 460
Ditto (now ready) ..	„ 465 to 470

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 30th December, 1865, compared with the statement issued on the 6th January 1866:—

LIABILITIES.	30th Dec.	6th Jan.
Proprietors' Capital	Rs. 104,50,000	Rs. 104,50,000
Subscriptions on account of New Capital	„ 104,03,000	„ 104,03,000
Genl Treasury Balance.....	„ 69,33,519	„ 93,53,742
Deposits at Head Office ...	„ 186,38,355	„ 204,06,905
Do at Branches	„ 48,09,968	„ 48,71,650
Bank Notes and Bills outstanding	„ 2,45,420	„ 2,49,683
Reserve	„ 40,03,626	„ 10,56,983
Sundries	„ 8,35,036	„ 3,25,859
	Rs. 563,38,924	Rs. 571,17,837
ASSETS.		
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs. 94,79,869	Rs. 94,11,063
Credit Accounts at Do	„ 66,71,901	„ 69,45,195
Bills Discounted at Do	„ 219,69,356	„ 220,83,771
Dead Stock	„ 7,53,816	„ 7,56,676
Stamps	„ 12,455	„ 13,001
Balances with Agents	„ 22,86,331	„ 19,08,901
Sundries	„ 16,01,687	„ 9,88,537
Govt. Reserve Cash.........	„ 29,63,519	„ 53,53,742
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	„ 61,44,351	„ 52,01,116
Do. Branches......	„ 44,58,639	„ 44,56,135
	Rs. 563,38,924	Rs. 571,17,837

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 8.

Thesiger, Major the Hon'ble C., 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, on leave, from Mhow.

Richard, Lieutenant Colonel, 6th Regiment, on leave, from Mhow.

Welsh, Assistant Surgeon J. T., M. D., to join, from Bhooj.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 8.

Ross, Major, Staff Corp, on sick certificate, to England.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 6th January.

Instances having occurred of undue responsibility being thrown upon Subordinate Medical servants, on account of the charge of Medical Stores, &c., &c., which has occasioned trial by Court Martial for deficiencies in the Hospital Stores, the Commander-in-Chief, with the sanction of Government, desires to intimate that the responsibility for such articles rests with the Medical Officers of Regiments, and not with their Subordinates, and it is only in cases when criminal breach of trust can be proved that proceedings for the loss of Government property of the description referred to can be instituted against a subordinate.

It is the duty of Medical Officers to frequently examine the Medical Stores in the Regimental Hospitals and by personal observation see that the same are properly cared for and administered.

Assistant Surgeon H. C. Kingstone is appointed to the Medical charge of the 14th Regiment N. I., vice Davey.

The following order is confirmed:—

Dated 14th December, by Colonel the Hon'ble F. Thesiger directing Captain G. Nicholetts, Staff Corps, to resume the duties of Station Staff Officer at Kurrachee.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows:—

Ensign W. Everett, 33rd Foot, to proceed to England via the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Lieutenant T. J. Dillon, 35th Foot; Assistant Surgeon D. M. Davison, 35th Foot, Assistant Surgeon D. M. Davison, 35th Foot; and Captain J. Howley, 4th foot, to proceed to England by the overland route for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

These officers are not available for duty with troops.

Major W. T. Hewett, Staff Corps, from 1st to 31st January, in extension to remain at Bombay on medical certificate.

Major F. S. Hewett, Staff Corps, from 11th January to 9th February, to proceed to Bombay, preparatory to obtaining a furlough to Europe.

Captain R. G. T. Stevenson, attached to 3rd Cavalry, from date of departure for 30 days, to proceed to Bombay, to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee, and to enable him to join the Head Quarters of his Regiment at Poona.

Lieutenant J. E. Kershaw, attached to 23rd N. L. I., General List, from 1st to 31st January, in extension to remain at Poona, on medical certificate.

Captain J. J. Bucon, 95th Foot, from 24th December to 3rd April, pending his retirement from the service.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

JAN.
8 [illegible] .... Bushire.

DEPARTURES.

JAN.
8 Sea King ....Blaxell........Liverpool.
[illegible] ....Starkie ....Liverpool.
Fanny Kirkner ....Rossin........Batavia.
B. de St. Pierre ....Tallibar ....Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship [illegible], G. Thomas, bound to Akyab.
Ship [illegible], J. W. Jackson, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer [illegible], for Calcutta.
Steamer Mcharaj, for Mandavie.
Ship City of Nankin, for Liverpool.
Ship British Peer, for Liverpool.
Ship [illegible], for Liverpool.
Ship [illegible], for Judda and Hoodeida.
Ship [illegible], for Calcutta.
Brig [illegible], for Damaun.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "BEHAR," 1,643 tons, and 300 H. P., Captain BLAKE, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, 15th January at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day Thursday, 11th. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Company's Office by noon of 12th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 8th January 1866.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR HAVRE.

TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST PROXIMO.

THE British Ship "VECTIS," 591 Tons register, Captain EVERITT, has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers and will be despatched as above. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship "Vectis."

Bombay, 8th January 1866.

MR. EDWARD CHAPPLE'S LECTURE on the Progress of Arts, Ancient Mediæval and Modern, is postponed until MONDAY the 15th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M.

WANTED, a SURVEYOR, skilful in the use of the THEODOLITE. Apply to Lieutenant Colonel DELISLE, R. E., Secretariat.

Bombay, 8th January 1866.

WANTED, by the Municipal Commissioners of Broach, an energetic and competent MAN to superintend and carry out all Municipal Works. He must possess some knowledge of Engineering and Masonry. Applications with Testimonials to be sent under cover to the Chairman of the Managing Committee on or before the 18th instant. Salary Rs. 200 per month.

Broach Municipal Office, 6th January 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Countess Russell*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *Countess Russell*.

Bombay, 6th January 1866.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at our Office on TUESDAY the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering certain matters connected with the sale of the Company's property in the Fort, and transacting such other business as may be laid before the Meeting.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 8th January 1866.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).

ઈસ્ટ ઈનડીઆ પરેચ કમપની (લીમીટેડ).

इस्ट इनडया परेच कपनी (लीमीटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SHARES in this Company are liable to forfeiture if the Call of Rs. 150 per Share be not paid THIS DAY the 9th instant, with Interest.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

7, Meadow Street, Bombay, 8th January 1866.

McCOLLUM AND COUSINS' HIPPODROME, on the Esplanade, Bombay. THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, January 9th, 1866, A GRAND EQUESTRIAN ENTERTAINMENT. Commencing at half past 8.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, January 10th, REPRESENTATION.

THURSDAY, January 11th, 1866, by particular desire of several Native Gentlemen, will take place one more Performance specially for NATIVE LADIES; on which occasion an entire change of Programme, in which will be the ETHIOPIAN BALLET.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class Rs. 5; Second Class Rs. 3; Third Class Standing, 1 Rupee.

THE ROYAL EAST INDIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY next, the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 7 Rampart Row, when the following Resolution, passed at the last Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 15th ultimo, will be submitted for confirmation, viz.:—

That this Company be wound up voluntarily, in pursuance of the provisions of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.

In the event of this Resolution being confirmed, the Meeting will then proceed to appoint Liquidators and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

6th January 1866.

CORDIAL of the BENEDICTINE MONKS of the ABBEY of FECAMP.—This Liqueur, which dates from 1510, is Tonic, Anti-apoplectic, Digestive, and of an exquisite flavour. The Salutary Plants of which it is composed are gathered on the Cliffs of Normandy, they possess all the vivifying emanations of the Northern Sea, and compose one of the best Cordials and one of the most efficacious preservatives against epidemic diseases.

Latterly the French Medical men have almost unanimously prescribed it for patients who by their gastric tendency were more subject to attacks of FEVER & CHOLERA. May be had of

A. LEGRAND, AINE AT FECAMP.
HOUSE IN PARIS.—No. 19, RUE VIVIENNE.

This Liqueur may be found all over the World at the Principal Wine and Spirit Merchants, Pharmaceutists, Confectioners, Grocers, and Dealers in Provisions in General, &c.

ON MONDAY the 22nd day of January, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, CHINTOBA SADASEWJEE CHOPWALLA, the mortgagee, will sell by public auction on the premises—all that piece of land or oart or cocoanut plantations, with a small shed standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, without the Fort, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by batty fields of Jassum Kadur and the land of other persons, on or towards the west by the Bilbhat Road, on or towards the north by a Public Digey Tank Road and the land of Dwarkanath Bhawoo, and on or towards the south by a passage; and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement fourteen thousand seven hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts, and is entered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 491, and the said shed is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 21. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to MR. G. S. JUDGE, Attorney for the mortgagee, British Hotel Lane.—Dated this 8th day of January 1866.

H. PRENTIS, for G. S. Judge,
Attorney for the Mortgagee.

INDO-EGYPTIAN AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—The Liquidator requests that holders of Indo-Egyptian and London Bank Stock who have not yet paid the contributory Call of Rupees Twenty per Share now due, will do so at once, as otherwise they will render themselves liable to forfeit their claim to rank as Shareholders in the National Bank of India from 1st instant, and to participate in the current half year's dividend.

D. HOGARTH, Liquidator.

Bombay, January, 1866.

INDO-EGYPTIAN AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in order to carry out the arrangement for amalgamation with the National Bank of India (Limited) as from the 1st January 1866, it has been found necessary to make a Call of Rupees Twenty per share in the Capital of the Indo-Egyptian and London Bank (Limited). This Call is made payable at the office of the National Bank of India on or before the said 1st day of January 1866, after which date interest at the rate of 15 per cent will be charged on any Calls then remaining unpaid.

On payment of this Call holders of Indo-Egyptian and London Bank stock will be entitled to rank as Shareholders in the National Bank of India as from 1st January 1866, and to receive when ready National Bank of India Certificates in exchange for Indo-Egyptian shares in the proportion of 2 shares in the National Bank of India of the nominal value of Rs. 500 each, but having only Rs. 250 per share paid up for every 5 shares of the Indo-Egyptian and London Bank having Rs. 100 per share paid up.

The Liquidator when notifying this Call deems it as well to state, for the information of Shareholders, that it is made to cover sundry claims on Bankrupt Estates which the National Bank of India is unable to take over, and that he fully anticipates when the Dividends from the Estates referred to are realized he will be in a position to refund about one half of the amount of this Call to the holders of the Call Receipts. Due notice of refund will be given.

D. HOGARTH, Liquidator.

Bombay, 18th December 1865.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his office up to noon on FRIDAY the 12th instant, for the conveyance of Troops and Invalids from Bombay to Spithead, the strength of which is noted in the margin.

Invalids	193
Men in health.........	[illegible]
Children.........	41

2nd. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final survey on the 30th January 1866.

3rd. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions and water.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay and the remaining one third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

6th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

7th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 8th January 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SULLAMONJEE JULLALBHOY, of Bombay, Borah inhabitant, has contracted to sell all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in Essajee Hassajee Street, at Old Town, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 473 and 473, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 14, and containing by admeasurement 120 square yards or thereabouts; and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the old Jamblee Street, on or towards the west by a passage and the house of Kessewjee Jadowjee, on or towards the north by the Bhundarwarra Street, and on or towards the south by the house of Sewram Assoo. All persons having any claim on the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, shall make the same known to us in writing at our Office in Parsee Bazar Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 8th day of January 1866.

CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROFESSOR JOHNSON'S
GRAND NATIONAL OPEN-AIR FETES OF RECREATION AND AMUSEMENTS FOR THE MILLION OF BOMBAY.

☞ Previous to departure for England and Paris, to secure FRESH NOVELTIES and ATTRACTIONS for the New Bombay Cremorne Gardens,

MR. J. F. JOHNSON,
(BRITISH PYROTECHNIST AND ÆRONAUT,)

Proclaimed by Tens of Thousands throughout this Presidency and in Bengal, &c.,

AS THE GREAT AND MOST ASTONISHING
BELATTEE ARTEZ BAGEE SAIB OF INDIA,

Has the honour to announce that arrangements are in progress for introducing at an early period

A SERIES OF FIVE GRAND
BURRA BURRA TUMASHAS, BRILLIANT FETES, A LA CREMORNE, AND OPEN-AIR GALA NIGHTS,
WITH
most magnificent and unrivalled Displays of London Fireworks, SUPERB ILLUMINATIONS, BALLOON RACES, AND OTHER PLEASING ATTRACTIONS ENTIRELY NEW.

The extensive preparations having been in hand for the past five months under the united attendance and supervision of most accomplished European artistes,

Mr. ALFRED GUTTRISS, of the Zoological Gardens, Liverpool, MR. JOSEPH DEAN, of Cremorne Gardens, Melbourne, and also various native supernumeraries, &c, &c.

P. S.—Particulars will appear in Bills and future Advertisements.

ADVANCE BOMBAY!!!

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Orissa*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 7 A. M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 9 A. M. on the 15th idem.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

MAILS for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Tuesday	9th	2h. 28m. A.M.
New Moon, Wednesday	17th	1h. 28m. A.M.
First Quarter, Wednesday	24th	1h. 45m. A.M.
Full Moon, Wednesday..............	31st	1h. 20m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	9	Moon last qr. at 2-28. P. M.	6 37	5 38	4 4	4 32	6th Jan. 1866. Time 8h. 2m. 31s. 1.
Wed.	10	Day breaks at 5-56 A.M.	6 37	5 38	5 2	5 36	
Thurs.	11	Moon passes 0° 15' S. of Saturn at 0-24 A. M.	6 37	5 39	6 9	6 44	
Fri.	12	Jupiter rises at 6-1 A.M.	6 37	5 40	7 17	7 49	
Sat.	13	Saturn rises at 1-24 A.M.	6 37	5 40	8 20	8 47	
Sun.	14	2d Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 41	9 15	9 37	
Mon.	15	Moon passes 3° 32' N. of Mercury at 2-7 A.M.	6 38	5 42	10 0	10 22	

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 1ST TO THE 7TH JANUARY 1866, inclusive.

Date.	Standard Barometer Corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
Jan. 1	...							
2	29·980	29·836	69·9	83·7	65·4	71·9	...	...
3	„ 948	„ 848	68·8	79·1	64·9	70·2	...	...
4	„ 985	„ 900	66·3	74·9	62·2	66·4	...	...
5	30·023	„ 895	61·4	70·3	55·0	59·4	...	...
6	29·970	„ 829	56·6	71·7	52·0	59·0	...	...
7								

Jan. 2—A few cirri about the hor; dew at night.
3— do. do.
4—Cirri and cirro cumuli scattered about; fresh breezes of wind.
5—A few cirri here and there; breezes of wind from N. W.
6—Cloudless; light breezes of wind.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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"PUNCH IN INDIA."

No. IV.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—Dr. Livingstone introduces Central Africa to Western India.
MILITARY SERIES. No. III.—The Captain and the Recruit.
Mr. Punch among the Hindoo Gods and Christian Angels.
"Not Silly but Confiding."
Long Tom Coffin, by the brothers Grimm.
A Purda Woman.
Letter T.
Letter M.
Letter W.
Letter M.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor will be happy to receive Native Gentlemen at Government House, Parell, on THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at 12 o'clock, and every subsequent THURSDAY, at the same hour.

Gentlemen desirous of seeing the Governor will be good enough to communicate their wishes to the Private Secretary a day previous.

E. H. PERCIVAL, Private Secretary.

Government House, Parell, 6th January 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 2	KURRACHEE	Jan. 3
AGRA	Jan. 2	LAHORE	Dec. 30
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 3	LONDON	Dec. 4
AUSTRALIA	Sept. 26	MAURITIUS	Dec. 7
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 13	MADRAS	Jan. 3
BANGALORE	Jan. 3	MALTA	Dec. 7
CALCUTTA	Jan. 2	MEERUT	Jan. 2
CAPE	Nov. 18	OOTACAMUND	Dec. 28
CEYLON	Nov. 30	OUDH	Dec. 30
COCHIN	Dec. 30	PENANG	Dec. 25
DELHI	Dec. 30	PUNJAUB	Dec. 30
FRANCE	Dec. 5	SUEZ	Dec. 15
HONGKONG	Dec. 15	SINGAPORE	Dec. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1866.

THE *Times of India* is evidently afraid to contemplate the possibility of an answer being returned by Government to the native petition. On Saturday we preferred the very reasonable complaint that Government should have acted on the petition while yet it was in its power; and either have removed Mr. Anstey in compliance with it before his term of office expired and the petition would really become of none effect, or refuse to do so. We suggested that at all events it should have answered the petition before Mr. Anstey resumed his practice at the bar, but our contemporary falls foul of us and demands that Government shall not on any account be molested in its silence! Our contemporary, it should be remembered, has never yet indicated an opinion as to the prudence of the petitioners in presenting a petition for the removal of the Acting Judge on the eve of the expiry of his office. Perhaps it would satisfy the *Times of India*, if Government were to preserve the same discreet silence!

THE Honourable Mr. Grey, in his Post Office Bill, has performed the most extraordinary legislative freak that could well have emanated from any of our Legislative Councils. He has prepared a measure without having in the first place very thoroughly prepared himself on the subject of it; and that measure mainly deals with matters which the Executive has power to deal with under the existing law. It was probably because the Bill did next to nothing in the way of improving or altering the present law relative to the Post Office, that the honourable member of the Viceroy's Council troubled himself so very little with the enquiry whether the measure he had introduced had any relation whatever to the wants of the community, or was in fact anything else but a piece of intermeddling and *dilletante* legislation. The Bill has been launched to correct some obsolete phraseology in the Act of 1854; to omit several sections which have been rendered superfluous since the passing of the Penal Code; to make a most trifling alteration on a portion of the existing rates, and to enable the Governor General in Council to declare in what cases registration of letters shall be compulsory. In the form in which it has been presented to the Council, the Bill provides no reform that is much cared about or worth having; and it only derives importance from the representations which have been made by the outside public as to its radical defects, and the possibility that in the Select Committee to whose revision it has been sent it may be converted into a comprehensive and valuable measure and reduced from the well-grounded charge that now pertains to it of being unstatesmanlike in purpose and an utter failure even as an attempt at legislation.

The Bill makes no alteration upon the minimum rate of postage or the present unit of weight. In fact, the postage for letters weighing a quarter tolah, a half tolah, and a tolah remains the same as at present, but above a tolah the increase is to be at the rate of one anna for each half tolah, instead of the present ascending rate of two annas for every tolah above two; so that really the change introduced by the Bill in this respect is infinitesimally small. Even since 1854, opinion has sometimes varied upon the question whether half an anna or one anna should be the minimum rate of postage; but with the present large surplus profit derived from the Post Office revenue, Government will scarcely be guilty of the folly of countenancing the retrogressive idea of doubling the present minimum charge. The public, indeed, on the contrary are calling out that the present minimum rate should carry double the weight it now carries; and had the proposed measure effected this reform, it would have rid the community of a considerable annoyance. Unfortunately the honourable member in charge of the Bill was unable to answer the Commander-in-Chief's question what the probable results of complying with such a demand would be to the public revenue; and he never seems to have thought it to be his duty to look at the financial bearings of any of the points suggested by his Bill. It is obvious, however, that to remove the general grievance, some sacrifice of public revenue would have been legitimate, and there is no reason to think that the diminution caused by an increase in the unit of weight would materially affect the enormous revenue at present derivable from the Post Office. Since the existing Act was passed, a complete revolution has come over the inland methods of communication along all the great lines of traffic in India. By the old methods of conveyance, the strongest reasons existed for the unit of weight being low. These reasons have now a much diminished force, and had Mr. Grey's Bill been at all abreast of the times, he would have given the community an instalment of the advantages which the extending Railway system of this country affords to postal communication. His Bill, however, is so imbecile as a piece of legislation that it leaves the Indian rates as it found them at four times the charges which have been established in England. We do not ignore the fact that the Railway system of the one country is a net work of lines penetrating into every corner where traffic can be picked up, while that of the other is confined to unfinished trunk lines only. Nevertheless, the railway system in England was no element in calculating the success of the experiment of a cheap system of postage in that country; and though it is necessary, in other respects, to set off many advantages as in favour of England, the experiment might have been still further tested than it has yet been in this country, not by diminishing the unit of charge, but by a rearrangement of the graduated scales. The Bill is, moreover, radically defective in any attempt to extend or improve postal organization in the Mofussil. With a powerful Executive such as we have, or to speak within the limits of strict accuracy, might have in India, any defect of this kind may be immaterial. It was acknowledged by the mover of the Bill that it is to native wants and habits that our postal system must be mainly adapted. If the revenue of the Post Office department is chiefly dependent on the amount of native correspondence, it is incumbent on the Legislature or the Executive to provide that the arrangements shall be complete enough to meet the wants of the native community and efficient enough to encourage whatever letter-writing faculty it possesses, to develop itself to the utmost.

The only provision that relieves the dull blank which the sixty-five clauses of the Bill present is one of some utility in a country like India, and invests the Governor General with authority to compel the registration of letters containing valuables or coin. This is effected by charging on delivery a double registration fee on any letter which, under an order of the Governor General in Council, ought to have been registered at the time of posting, and on which a registration fee shall not have been prepaid. This provides a guarantee that the proper surveillance shall be established over all letters containing money or valuables. It is notoriously the fact, that any such letters run excessively great risk of never reaching their destination if they are unregistered. The author of the Bill puts it, that there is "almost absolute certainty of loss" in the case of unregistered letters containing valuables; whereas with registered letters there is "almost perfect security." The provision which is copied from English practise is a just and simple expedient, calculated to remove temptation out of the way of the servants of the Post Office, and so far to add to its efficiency.

The Bill leaves the postage rules on newspapers where it found them, notwithstanding the great expansion of newspaper enterprise, and the increase of newspaper readers during recent years. It is a strange anomaly that a newspaper or pamphlet can be sent from England to any part of India for 2d. while any Indian newspaper or pamphlet sent by post to the nearest village should cost quite as much and in some cases more; and the anomaly is hardly removed by the plea set up by the promoter of the Bill that the Indian Government was compelled to accept such an arrangement by the Home authorities. The Bill, as we have said, has been sent to a Select Committee. On all the points on which the public demanded reform, the Bill is perversely conservative; and we trust the Committee will make it worthy of a place in the Statute book by making it comprehensive in its character and statesmanlike in its aims.

BY last mail the sum of £140 odd was remitted by the Agra and Masterman's Bank (Bombay branch) to the credit of the "Amalgamation Enquiry Fund" in London.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Aden on the 26th of Dec. says: "Colonel Merewether went into the interior on the 23rd accompanied by General Raines and troops. They have killed several Arabs, and gone as far as Sougra to burn their villages, after accomplishing which they will return. All our supplies are stopped, but we hope for a short time only.

THE *Pioneer*:—When lately canvassing the probability of Mr. Yule leaving Hyderabad, to assume the Chief Commissionership of Oudh, we expressed a doubt as to whether he would care to return thus comparatively late in his career. We have since, however, learnt that Mr. Yule is not only ready but anxious to take up his old post, and the many who desire that he should do so stand every chance of being gratified.

The same:—The Lieutenant-Governor's camp leaves Allahabad on Monday, the 8th instant, His Honor joining it on the following day at Phoolpore. The tour this year will be through the Benares Division, and the Camp will probably arrive at the different stations on the dates specified against them:—Jounpore the 13th, Azimghur the 19th, Goruckpore the 29th, Ghazeepore the 21st of February, Benares the 28th idem.

Lieutenant Taylor, of the 33rd Native Infantry, has taken command of the Lieutenant Governor's escort in place of Lieutenant Alexander of that Corps, who has been appointed by the Governor-General to the Berar Commission, Hyderabad.

THE *Hurkaru*:—Dr. Simpson has come forward to support Mr. Eden, and of course his interference has only made matters worse. An unexpected complication has, however, arisen in the action of the Deb Rajah.

This chief has addressed a letter to the Queen, in which he emphatically denies the statements made by Mr. Eden, relative to the personal insult he suffered at the hands of Toungsoo Penlow. We hope Toungsoo will esteem the defence at its proper worth, and as an act of the highest and purest friendship. We, however, should very much like to have a trustworthy Bhootea opinion of English cleverness and English gullibility.

THE NAGPORE EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

THE Nagpore Exhibition, if it has been attended by no other results, has served a very useful purpose in making publicly known the mineral resources of the Central Provinces. A vague sort of idea has indeed always possessed men's minds, that many parts of these provinces were rich in mineral treasures; but it would have been very long before this notion became developed into anything but a vague idea, had it not been for the Exhibition. A province that contains within its boundaries copper, iron, silver ores, antimony and coal, besides traces of gold, having the advantage of a most fertile soil, and being intersected by large rivers, may be said to possess all the elements of commercial prosperity. As to the value of the specimens and the extent to which the ores, &c., may exist, whether in such quantities as to make it remunerative to work them, or not, it is of course impossible for your correspondent, who is not a mineralogist, to decide, but I hope that the committee will give an interesting report on the various mineral ores &c., in situ, with a view of determining whether they are in sufficient quantity and of proper quality to be worked. The next class comprises mineral, chemical, and pharmaceutical substances, and presents a list which I should weary your readers' patience were I to transcribe. What most demand attention are a case of medicinal roots from Baitool; a fine collection of manure, sent by Dr. Hunter from Madras, and who is awarded a prize. Mr. Macqueen of Chandah exhibits a case of medicines, and a prize is awarded to Baboo Doorga Doss of the Nagpore Hospital for his collection of chemical and pharmaceutical medicines. Then there is borax, salt, saltpetre, sulphur, salts of potash, ammonia and soda, talc, naphta, oxides of iron and lead, antimony, arsenic, alum, with dyes of all sorts which form no inconsiderable portion of the articles represented. There seems to have been some confusion in the arrangement of this class, as I see in addition to turmeric entered as a mineral product, the same distinction is accorded to medicinal roots. The next class is devoted to vegetable productions, containing considerably upwards of a thousand specimens. Unfortunately without a catalogue it is impossible for me to go through it as I would have wished, because, although I may seem to have presented you with little else beyond a list of barren names, still my object would have been answered, which was to give the public an idea of the kind and variety of articles represented in the Exhibition, from which some sort of estimate might be formed of the natural resources of the Central Provinces. This, however, I cannot do, and must proceed to remark upon the subjects that especially attracted my attention from brief notes made at the time. It is but just to the secretary and committee, however, to state that the catalogue not being ready is no fault of theirs, but of contributors, who would not send their articles in time. Many who sent specimens and contributions seemed to think that, as long as their cases arrived before the opening day, they would be in plenty of time, totally forgetting the immense labour of classification and arranging, and oblivious to the fact that a collection of things like these, unless arranged, is about as useful as a dictionary would be without alphabetical order being observed.

The most interesting articles under the head of fibre were the specimens of flax, which is represented in all its stages, from the seed to manufactured cambric. These all came from Scinde from Messrs. Fleming & Co.'s farm, and some specimens of the raw material came from Roy Bareilly in Oudh, grown by a native there. I noticed a curious sort of white fleecy fibre, which was ticketed Marwar sun. Captain Glasfurd exhibited a case of jungle fibres fit for rope. The Superintendent of Convicts at Singapore sent cocoanut fibre, and some rope manufactured from the fibre of the aloe sent by the Superintendent of the Agra jail. It makes an excellent strong, durable rope, and a small bundle of cord from the same staple seemed more like English whip cord. There is a great opening in this branch of trade for Indian speculators. Flax exhausts the soil more than any other kind of plant, and for this reason is not grown so extensively in Europe as it would otherwise be. It is said to be as exhausting as any other crop raised once a week; and as land is so much less valuable in India than in Europe, the former seems to offer a very favourable field for the culture of the fibre, and there can be no question as to its remunerative nature. Flax requires a very damp climate for its manufacture, and while it would be hopeless, therefore, to attempt its manufacture in Upper India, it might be tried with every prospect of success in the lower grounds of the Mundlah and Sumbulpore districts if the necessary machinery were imported. In this country, where labour is so cheap, and the expense of imported machinery once defrayed not very heavy, the manufacture of cotton and flax might, I think, be attempted with every prospect of success. There cannot be two opinions as to the benefit to the poorer classes of natives which would result from the introduction of such manufactures. The varieties of cotton came from all parts, Dharwar, Akola, Chandah, Nursingpore, Jubbulpore, and from Scinde. Mr. Carey, resident engineer on the Jubbulpore railway, gained a prize for a sample of American cotton grown in his garden at Peperiah. Some Nankin cotton in pods attracted attention, as also some Egyptian cotton sent by Dr. Hunter from Madras. There was also a fine specimen of New Orleans cotton. Of samples of wool Major Baldwin sent specimens from Nursingpore district and gained two prizes. This was of very fine quality, a native shepherd gained the third prize. Dr. Moir from Agra exhibited two very fine samples, but which failed to gain a prize. In tassa cocoons and threads Sumbulpore, as might be expected, exhibited strongly and gained the prize. Then there were specimens of shellac, for which many of our forests are famous, and tobacco of qualities for hookah, pipes, or cheroot smoking, chiefly contributed from Ellichpore and Hingunghat. There were a poor display of opiums, a few sorts being sent from Chindwarrah, but Baitool is our opium-growing district.

Oils, too, were in great variety and qualities, and a special prize was given to some cationelle oil from Singapore, of which there were several sorts. A special prize was given to the Bombay Oil Works for their cocoanut oil. Cereals were represented by a large collection from Baitool, Wurdah, and Jubbulpore districts, as well as oil-seeds too. The show of potatoes was miserable in the extreme. Why such scrubby things were admitted I cannot conceive, they were without exception the smallest and most unwholesome esculents for which a prize was ever obtained; they were undeserving the name of potato. Turmeric was in plenty, and of good quality. I only observed two lots of arrowroot, sent by Mr. Apothecary Thomas from Baitool. Several competitors entered the lists for perfection in diary produce, ghee, honey, preserves, pickles, and other condiments. Lucknow kept up its name for its pickles, Colonel Bunon getting a prize. I think I have now gone over the whole of the Exhibition, and it only remains for me to say that the English agricultural implements sent out by the Secretary of State reached the Exhibition in time to be exhibited and worked the last three days. They consisted of thrashing, winnowing, and chaff cutting machines, harrowing and ploughing machines. Here Mr. Temple was generally to be seen explaining the method of the working of the same to the large crowds of natives around him.

Since I noticed the fine arts there have been a few additions. A striking likeness of Mr. Temple, done by Mr. Jansen, is exhibited, as also some fine water coloured drawings of views on the Godavery and Nurbudda, and other parts of the province. Dr. Bhow Dajee has a magnificent Japanese vase, and some beautiful ivory carving, the best in the Exhibition.

THE CLOSING DAY.

The following programme was circulated on Tuesday:—"Thursday, admission one rupee. Wednesday—an extra day on account of the arrival of new machinery—admission four annas. Prizes will be distributed by the Chief Commissioner at 3 o'clock on that day, after which the Exhibition will be finally closed to the public. Thursday, 7 till 1 o'clock, free admission to artizans and children—1 till evening, delivery of goods. Live stock must be removed on Wednesday afternoon or Thursday morning."

Accordingly at an early hour yesterday the large crowds of natives were wending their way towards the Exhibition, and when I got there about midday I found a larger crowd than on the opening day. Preparations had been made for the closing ceremony by a large canopy being raised on the side of the principal building facing the band stand and cattle sheds, and under this a raised platform had been made, on which were the seats for the ladies and for the Chief Commissioner and General Shubrick, the native nobility, and members of the committee. A space was roped round, and at the entrance Dr. Abbott and other of the committee received visitors and conducted the ladies to the seats provided for them. These were gradually filled by a large number of ladies, who appeared to take great interest in the proceedings, and wore smiling faces for a time; but they gradually became more staid in manner and almost serious. The richness and variety of their attire shone to great advantage against the sombre background formed by the circle of gentlemen who stood behind them. But even the usual dullness of the gentlemen's attire was relieved by a brilliant sprinkling of native gentry in their glittering array. Shortly after 3 o'clock the booming of guns and the band playing announced the advent of Mr. Temple and his party escorted by a troop of cavalry under Captain Clark with the band. Mr. Temple, who was in political uniform, was with the General who was in undress, escorted to his seat by Mr. Egerton and the committee. Here I would wish to remark on the want of some order regarding the dress worn by the gentlemen at the opening and closing ceremony. On the opening day I mentioned that the Chief Commissioner and the General wore their respective full dress, while the Commissioners and members of the committee and officers on duty wore plain morning mufti or white tunic. It was the same on the closing day, except that the General wore undress, whilst the officer of the escort was in full dress, and officers some in white and some in red tunics. I think it would have impressed the natives more had all the officials been in evening full dress and the officers in their respective full dress uniforms: it would have given a uniformity to the proceedings, which was wanting; also when Mr. Temple declared the Exhibition open and closed a band ought to have played the "National Anthem." On Mr. Temple entering the enclosure the guard came to the present, and every one rose up receiving him with quiet but respectful salutation. Mr. Temple then stood forward and said the closing scene was now about to take place, and he had much pleasure in distributing the prizes for the many and varied display of articles we have been looking at the past eight days. Mr. Virtue, the secretary, stood on Mr. Temple's right and gave over the medals as the names were called out. Mr. Temple having a word to say to every holder of a prize. There was a general laugh when Captain Glasfurd came forward to get his prize for a squirrel. Mr. Fletcher carried off eleven medals, and Mr. Temple in awarding them hoped that Mr. Fletcher would have found his visit here a profitable one. All his machinery, I am glad to say, has been bought up. Messrs. Thomson and Co. of Calcutta gained thirteen medals for agricultural implements, Mr. Newton, of Robinson and Newton one medal, and Mr. Temple trusted it would not be long before we might have in the Central Provinces a factory like the one at Coorla. Messrs. Framjee, Sands & Co., received a medal, as did the other exhibitors,—Messrs. Hamilton and Co. for plate, Messrs. Charles Nephew and Co. for precious stones, Messrs. Rosselet and Co. for watches, and Messrs. Treacher and Co. for the varied assortment of goods. I should be taking up too much room, and it would not interest your readers were I to give a list of all the winners of prizes, suffice it to say that the Nagpore district was highly recommended; having carried off thirty-four medals. Chandah district being last. Mr. Jansen was awarded a medal, and so was Dr. Birdwood.

After the prizes had been distributed Mr. Temple said:—And now ladies and gentlemen, the hour reminds me that we must close this interesting Exhibition. (It being then five o'clock.) It has now been open eight days, and since the opening a valuable collection of machinery has arrived from England, and been at work. During these eight days upwards of thirty thousand persons have visited the grounds, and Rs 25,000 have been taken. When you have seen this large crowd, seen how they were moved about with regularity and order, great praise is due to the police, as also to the strong right arms of our soldiers for the assistance rendered in working the machinery and in fitting up the hall and grounds. With all this large crowd I am glad to say that not a single thing has been lost of the valuable collection. Besides the crowds in the Exhibition there have been from the districts 40,000 visitors encamped around the station. Mr. Temple then declared the Exhibition closed, that its ending was as good as its beginning, and he looked forward to the next Nagpore Exhibition, which would be an improvement on this one. Mr. Temple and party then proceeded to visit the machinery sheds, and did not leave till dark, when every one proceeded to the Jumna Tallao to see the display of fireworks, which elicited loud commendations from the large crowds there assembled. The rockets and maroons were remarkably good. The *tumasha* was over by eight o'clock. And so ends the first Nagpore Agricultural Exhibition, which has been a great success.

Many visitors left after dinner—among others the Messrs. Platts on their way to the North-West and Calcutta.

Besides the Exhibition there have been a rapid succession of balls, picnics, dinner parties, races, and theatricals during the week. At the steeple chase on Friday morning, one of the riders, Mr. Church, of the Royals, came to grief, his horse fell and broke his collar bone.

The troops from Kamptee that came into Seetabuldi for duty during the week returned to that station this morning (4th January.) The Artillery had to go in the day before yesterday, owing to the men of the 12th and 36th M. N. I. having looted some of the Bunniahs' shops in the bazaars, as grain is selling at so high a price. They took advantage of the absence of the European troops to do so.

"THE PETITION,"

(From the Western Star, Dec. 30.)

THE most important political movement, in our opinion, that has for many years occurred in this country, is the monster meeting held at Bombay, under the presidency of the Parsee Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, to present an address to the Government for the removal of Mr. Anstey, a Judge of her Majesty's High Court. Judging from the wording of the address, as well as other circumstances which are patent to all, it is impossible not to conclude that the proposition has not originated solely with the native community from whom it professes to come, but that it has received the tacit support of a large number of non-official Europeans who share in the feeling against Mr. Anstey. A step of this extreme, and we may say, unprecedented nature demands serious consideration; and it is necessary that the question should be discussed with calmness and deliberation. Although we have written of some of the proceedings of this unpopular Justice, as strongly as any of our contemporaries, we at a distance are bereft of those violent prejudices, which local asperities are prone to engender; and we may naturally be supposed to come to the consideration of the subject with more sober and unbiassed thoughts than those who are influenced by the severities practised by Mr. Anstey.

We have carefully perused the address of the native community of Bombay to Sir Bartle Frere; and although we lament as much as any in Bombay the unfortunate acerbity of temper and grave indiscretions of Mr. Anstey, we do not think the memorialists have established a sufficient case for the degradation of a Judge of the High Court. The chief matters of complaint against him are his want of temper and patience; terror with which native suitors are inspired, so that parties with a good cause prefer abandoning their suits to the necessity of facing the Judge; the objectionable tone and language by which private feeling is perpetually outraged; his offensive manner towards the members of the Bar practising before him; and the severity of his sentences in criminal cases. With regard to the last of these accusations, we hold that the rigour complained of was specially called for by the circumstances of Bombay, where the most immoral and criminal speculations had run riot for a considerable time—a very small particle of which turpitude would have consigned a man to the gibbet not long ago in England. If the sentences were unnecessarily rigorous, though in strict accordance with law, we believe the prerogative of mercy is vested in the Governor of the Presidency by Legislative enactment; and it remains for that authority to exercise clemency whenever in his judgment it may be called for. So long, however, as the letter of the law is adhered to, the Judge cannot be liable to condemnation. The only charges that remain, divested of all redundant accessories, resolve themselves into constitutional hastiness, and ebullitions of temper that are decidedly deplorable, but we do not think that these, of themselves, can poison the springs of justice, or call for the desperate remedy of deprivation from the Bench. The people of Bombay must be a wonderfully fastidious race in their generation, and considerably in advance of Englishmen themselves, if they expect that Mr. Justice Anstey, a Judge of rare ability and unimpeachable integrity, would be removed from office for an infirmity by no means uncommon on the English Bench and which was shared by men who had but a very small share of Mr. Anstey's conscientiousness and other redeeming qualities. The Thurlows of bygone times were not driven from the bench by public meetings and sensational addresses; and it is most unlikely that geniuses of a better stamp in our days would be so expelled. Public opinion here and at home is quite strong enough to deal with such exceptional deviations from the calm and dignified deportment which is characteristic of the British Court of Justice; and we are confident that this powerful moral instrument will be alike safer and more certain its effects, than any violent interposition on the part of the executive.

With regard to the address itself, we think some portions of it not only hypercritical, but *not* in the best taste. There are small details complained of with all the gravity of a serious outrage, while the allusion to the controversy in the case of the peon Sittaram Atmaran as well as to the case of the insolvent, Jeejeebhoy Dhunjeebhoy, a near relative of the chief of the present adverse movement, strike us as peculiarly unfortunate. The attack on the *Bombay Gazette* and *Saturday Review* in the 13th paragraph was quite uncalled for, and betrays an animus that cannot fail to weaken the moral effect of the memorial, and give Mr. Anstey a triumph his opponents could not have anticipated. In the multitude of counsellors there is safety; but we have often observed in the course of our experience, particularly when partizan spirit runs high, that cool heads are at a discount, and too many artists spoil the picture.

MR. ANSTEY.

(From the Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 3.)

ON the whole we think we shall best express the opinion entertained by impartial men if we say that, offensive and objectionable as Mr. Anstey is, he has really done the public good service—such service as, in all probability, no other man in India would or could have done. He is in fact a sort of desperate remedy for a desperate disease—and perhaps it is impossible to give in a few words a more striking picture of the state at which commercial profligacy in Bombay had arrived than to say that it fully required such a remedy as Mr. Anstey. It was doubtless from this point of view that Sir Bartle Frere regarded his appointment, and if so, the result has proved the wisdom of the Governor's selection, notwithstanding the temporary unpopularity into which it has brought him. Sir Bartle Frere may have piously reflected that creation contains nothing which has not its appropriate use if we could only discover it, and that therefore there must be somewhere or other a useful sphere for Mr. Anstey, and just at that moment no more suitable sphere presented itself than a position in which courage of the coarsest and most reckless kind was wanted to crush the rampant dishonesty of Bombay. So long as he remained a barrister, Mr. Anstey's pugnacity and sublime indifference to public opinion were completely thrown away. The spectacle involved a waste of force positively painful to the philosophical or religious mind, for it is easy to get quite enough courage and outspokeness to make a good advocate without having these serviceable qualities marred by an unconquerable propensity for forensic brawls which turned the courts into bear gardens. But it was by no means so easy to find a man ready to inflict the severest penalties which the law permitted upon practices which, however fatal to the welfare of the community, were by its wealthiest and most influential portion regarded in the light of peccadilloes, rendered pardonable by the exceptional circumstances of the time. It was most necessary to put a stop to these practices, and, inasmuch as the whole community had caught more or less the speculation fever which engendered them, it was necessary to select for the task of extinguishing them a man who was prepared, if necessary, to set the opinion of the whole community at defiance. For such defiance it would certainly be difficult to find anywhere a man more qualified than Mr. Anstey. He seems to glory in outraging all the decencies exacted by public opinion, and is probably never so happy as when he is roundly abused. He has therefore done the work for which he was wanted, brutally indeed, but thoroughly, and it was better that it should be done brutally than that it should be only half done. The terror Mr. Anstey has inspired is the best possible guarantee the public can have that the boldest speculator will think twice before he commits himself to any course which can possibly bring him within the grasp of the law. Honest suitors may justly complain of his unmerited ferocity, but after all they are more than compensated by the salutary panic he has spread among the dishonest. We may be told that courage is not only possible without rowdyism, but that the highest form of courage excludes it. No doubt this is true, and, if Sir Bartle Frere had been able to make to order exactly the sort of man he wanted, he would not probably have selected Mr. Anstey. He would have taken just what qualities of Mr. Anstey's the crisis wanted, and have rejected the rest. It is quite possible to conceive a man all that is it once courageous and calm, a man who knows how to combine the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*, whose iron hand is covered with velvet glove. But such men are more common in fiction than in fact. In real life you must be content to get what qualities the emergency most requires, and stomach the faults which encumber them. Mr. Anstey had precisely such qualities, so Sir Bartle Frere had no alternative but to take him, better and for worse, with his faults. It was impossible surgically to remove them. It was a clear case of the whole hog or nothing.

As regards the recent petition for Mr. Anstey's removal, perhaps the strictly logical conclusion from this view of his position is that, as he was wanted only for a crisis, and as this crisis may be considered to have passed away, it is only natural and fair that Mr. Anstey should pass away with it. The desperate disease gone, why still apply the desperate remedy? Is the patient to be jalloped and bolused for life, because his indiscretion has brought upon him one temporary malady? If Mr. Anstey is to be for ever Mr. Anstey, if nothing will coerce his savage temper and coarse tongue, this reasoning seems to us fair enough. It would indeed be hard that any civilised community should be for one fault saddled for life with such a judge. But there is reason to hope that even Mr. Anstey will not be proof againt the the unprecedented outburst of public indignation which he has provoked. Government will have to take, openly or otherwise, some notice of it, and even if Mr. Anstey continues to defy the public, he cannot defy Government if he means to retain his post. We may therefore hope better of his future, and, as for his past, it is scarcely fair, however logical, to treat a human being as you treat a portion, and drop him when the malady has ceased. Taking Mr. Anstey's career so far, the good altogether preponderates over the evil,—and the public owes him more favour for doing the work he was wanted to do than disfavour for doing it, of his kind, brutally. It would therefore be an act of public ingratitude to kick him aside, unless he himself, by his future career, insists upon it. By those who urge his removal much stress has been laid upon the fact that the Bombay community detest him. We do not see the force of this. "They like not poison that do poison need," but, where one poison is required to expel another, poison must nevertheless be taken. The grievance may at any rate furnish us in Madras with a wholesome moral,—a moral very similar to that which is preached, potion in hand, to children who have eaten too much cake. Let us reflect upon the awful example furnished by Bombay, and resolve never to commit excesses which may make it necessary to administer to it such a potion as Mr. Anstey.

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 2ND JANUARY, 5-40 P.M.

Fair Dhollera 17¾., good trade demand.
Sales 15,000 bales.
Bengal Cotton 13d.
Manchester market firm.
7 lbs. Shirtings 15s.
No. 40 Twist 2s. 2½d.
Consols, 87½.

The Emperor of Austria has presented the Prince Imperial of France with the order of St. Stephen of Hungary.

General Marmora has completed the new Italian Ministry.

LONDON, 3RD JANUARY, 5-15 P.M.

Fair Dhollera 17¾d., market steady.
Sales 12,000 bales.
Bengal Cotton 13d.

At the bidding for Indian Council drafts the rates were fixed at 2s. 0⅜d. on Bombay and 1s. 11⅞d. on Calcutta and Madras. Bombay offers would receive about 21 per cent. and Calcutta and Madras 24.

Consols, 87½.

Bank discount, 7 per cent.

The rate of Exchange for 60 day bills is 2s. on Bombay, and 2s. 0⅛d. on Calcutta.

The Spanish *Correspondenzia* says that the Government knows of some revolutionary projects by those who mistake forbearance for weakness, and that it is certain to defeat them.

By a special Washington despatch we learn that the French troops are to be withdrawn from Mexico within three months.

ANOTHER SHIPWRECK.

THE brig *Ibis*, arrived at Cochin on Sunday from the Mauritius, reports the ship *Shannon*, 1,094 tons, ashore at Gallias Dieas, Island of Roderigues, abandoned. Cargo could be saved if assistance were sent. The *Shannon*, Captain Dunbar, laden with a cargo of coke, machinery, &c., sailed from Liverpool for Bombay on the 15th of May last.

(By Indian Telegraph.)

GALLE, 7th Jan.
Mail Steamer *Benares* sailed for China.

GALLE, 8th Jan.
Mail Steamer *Mooltan* sailed for Calcutta.
Steamer *Punjaub* from Bombay signalled.

COCONADA, 8th Jan.
Steamer *Orissa* from Vizagatam in sight.

PONDICHERRY, 8th Jan.
French Mail Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Galle.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

The following additional passengers left per steamer *Krishna* on Saturday: Major Ross, Staff Corps; Mr Dixon; Mr. Copnell; and Mr. Finney.

Dr. Hewlett, the Coroner, assures us that he has never allowed a dead body awaiting an inquest to be kept for a period of seventeen hours, as asserted by a correspondent in our issue of yesterday.

The height of water reported on the tower in the Vehar Lake on Saturday the 30th ultimo was fifty-three feet nine-tenths, on the corresponding date in 1864 it was fifty-one feet two-tenths.

Mr. Fox, Barrister-at-Law, took the usual oaths on assuming the offices of Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations, and Taxing Officer, before Sir Joseph Arnould yesterday.

Sir Joseph Arnould, Kt., who returned by the last Overland mail steamer after six months' leave of absence' resumed his seat on the Bench of the High Court yesterday.

It is rumoured that A. S. Ayrton, some years ago an attorney in Bombay, and now a member of Parliament, has been appointed a Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Mr. A. R. Scoble, Commissioner for taking Accounts and Taxing Officer of the High Court, resumed his practice at the Bar yesterday; having made over charge of his office to Mr. Fox, Barrister at-Law.

Mr. Thomas Chisholm Anstey appeared in his Barrister's gown in Sir Joseph Arnould's Court yesterday. He held, however, no brief in any of the cases called on either in that Court or the Insolvent Debtors' Court, in which Mr. Justice Couch presided.

His Excellency the Governor has fixed Thursday next for the first reception of native gentlemen this season at noon, at Government House, Parell. His Excellency will hold a similar reception on every subsequent Thursday at the same hour until further notice.

Bhikoo Dhondoo, a sepoy in the employ of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, was sentenced yesterday by Mr. Brown to a month's imprisonment, for having in his possession a quantity of woollen cloth, suspected to have been stolen from the mills of the Company.

Nusserwanjee Byramjee was yesterday committed by F. L. Brown, Esq., to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, for house-breaking and theft of articles to the amount of Rs. 23,438, the property of Mr. Cowasjee Pestonjee Framjee.

From certain facts which have reached us we are inclined to doubt the correctness of the statements made in the letter signed "Homo" which appeared in yesterday's *Gazette*. It is needless to say more because the case is shortly to be heard in the Police Court, when it will no doubt undergo a thorough sifting.

Time intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 7th and 6 P. M. of the 8th January: max. 3 hours 31 minutes; min. 0 hour 55 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe 3rd, and the United Kingdom 4th January.

Programme of music to be played this evening by the Band of the 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment at Colaba:—

March	"Louisen"	Faust.
Overture	"La Filli du Regiment"	Donizetti.
Polka	"Downshire"	Callen.
Selection	"Don Pasquale"	Donizetti.
Waltz	"Giestes Schivingen"	Lanner.
Galop	"Champagner"	Lumbye.

We are requested to state that the splendid band of the 4th (King's Own) Regiment will in future play on the Esplanade every Friday evening, in addition to its performing at Colaba on Tuesdays. On behalf of the public we thank the Commanding Officer of the Regiment for so generous a concession. With two bands a week the Esplanade will once more resume its wonted cheerful and animated appearance.

Sooltan Atmas, police constable, was charged yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, with violation of his duty as a police constable, in having released a prisoner from the custody of the police. The prisoner made a rambling statement in his defence, but the evidence before the Court was so satisfactory that the magistrate convicted him and sent him to the County Gaol for one month.

An inquest was held on Saturday last at Sewree, on the body of a Hindoo labourer, aged about twenty-two years, named Chima Gopal. From the evidence recorded it appears that on the morning of the accident, some of the workmen were engaged in removing the earth from the sides of a stone; the deceased was filling the baskets. All of a sudden a big stone gave way and fell upon the deceased, who died instantaneously. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

At the Mazagon Police Court a Hindoo named Parpia Dewjee was sentenced yesterday to receive twelve stripes at the Byculla Railway station, for stealing two rupees one anna and six pies, belonging to one Lawrence Andrew Ticeiro. The prosecutor and the prisoner came down to Byculla by the morning train from Dadur on Sunday last. The Assistant Station Master at the station saw the accused following the prosecutor in a suspicious manner. He observed the accused put his hand in prosecutor's pocket, and immediately seized and gave him in custody.

On Saturday last an inquisition was held at the Bombay Reclamation works on the body of a labourer named Balloo Cadum Cadur. On the previous day at 6 P. M. the deceased was ordered to fire a mine and go up the hill out of harm's way. He went in a contrary direction, the mine exploded, and he was buried under the earth. When taken out he was quite dead. The jury returned a verdict to the effect, that the deceased lost his life accidentally through his own carelessness and disobedience of orders.

The Bombay Omnibus Company commenced running their "busses" yesterday. They have only got three at present at work, but there are nine others on the way out from England in different vessels, those at present in use have been comfortably and tastefully fitted up and appear to be well adapted for the purpose intended; accommodation has been provided for twelve passengers inside and sixteen outside. Three of these vehicles, which are shortly expected to arrive, are to be devoted exclusively for Europeans, and they as well as the others, have been built by one of the most eminent firms in London, no expense has been spared to make them the highest as well as the most comfortable of any public conveyance running. The omnibuses will start every morning and evening at stated times and punctuality will be observed. We are also informed that an omnibus will be sent every morning to the Boee Bunder Railway station to meet the Tanna and Mahim trains.

Sir Joseph Arnould was engaged the whole of yesterday in a suit brought by Bomanjee Framjee Cama, against Atmaram Damodhur, with the view to restrain the latter and his servants, by a perpetual order and injunction of the Court, from continuing certain repairs, alterations, and additions without the plaintiff's consent, to a house standing on the plaintiff's premises situated at Mazagon, which are occupied by the defendant as a tenant, by virtue of a Guzeratee agreement bearing date the 8th June 1830. One of the clauses of the agreement required that no repairs &c., should be made to the house without the plaintiff's permission, and he, therefore, sought to restrain the defendant from committing a breach of the covenant. Several witnesses were examined for the plaintiff yesterday, and the case was adjourned until this morning. The particulars are of no public interest whatever. Mr. Howard and Mr. Macpherson instructed by Mr. Crawford, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. White and Mr. McCulloch, instructed by Mr. Khunderow Morojee, for the defendant.

Postal Notice.—Letters for any place in the kingdom of Italy can be pre-paid in India at the option of the sender, and will be forwarded with the British mail to Alexandria, and from thence to their destination by Brindisi or Ancona.

The following Table shows the combined Indian and Italian Postage chargeable on letters pre-paid in India by means of Indian Postage Stamps:—

		Rs.	A.	P.
1.	On letters weighing less than a ½ oz., one rate	0	6	0
2.	On letters weighing more than ½ oz., but less than half ounce, 3 half rates ...	0	9	0
3.	On letters weighing more than ½ an oz., but less than ¾ of an ounce, 5 half rates ...	0	15	0
4.	On letters weighing more than ¾ of an oz., but less than one ounce, 6 half rates ...	1	2	0
5.	On letters weighing more than 1 oz., but less than one ounce and a quarter, 8 half rates	1	8	0

and so on, adding a half rate or three annas for every additional quarter of an ounce, and one rate or 6 annas for every additional half ounce or fraction of half an ounce.

Un-paid letters from Italy are subject, on delivery in India, to the above rates, and to an additional charge of one penny (eight pies) for each half ounce.

Sea and Italian Postage on Newspapers, Books, printed Papers, and Packets of samples for Italy, cannot be fully pre-paid in India, but, when posted at any Office except at the port of despatch, are liable to Indian Newspaper and Book post rates, which must be pre-paid.

We are indebted to the publishers of the *Bombay Gazette* for a copy of their abridged edition of "The Bombay Almanack and Directory for 1866." It presents a very neat appearance, and its contents seem to have been compiled with every degree of care and for the purpose of facilitating reference. The price is one rupee eight annas.—*Sindian, Jan. 3.*

A Disgraceful Affair.—Bangalore has again been the scene of one of those demonstrations, which will soon ensure for it as great a notoriety as at present attaches to Mhow. The subjoined communication, dated 1st January, is from a correspondent at Bangalore, who, we have reason to know, has under-stated the case:—

"On Saturday evening the Assembly Room here was crowded by an audience eager to witness an entertainment promised to them by Professor Bushell, of the wonderful, and, in India at least, novel character of which every one has heard, and the Madrassees have seen, so much. In this, however, we have all been sadly disappointed. The Professor was there sure enough; and every arrangement, so far as he was concerned, appeared to have been made for giving us the promised treat. His lecture on electricity, illustrated by experiments went off well and was well received; but with that the whole pleasure of the evening may be said to have ended, as a series of annoyances were commenced by two or three persons, moving in a sphere which should indicate gentle breeding and good manners, but who conducted themselves in a manner which put a stop to further enjoyment. The Professor was grossly and publicly insulted, interrupted in everything and hissed persistently until the hour for closing arrived. It soon became evident to those who had witnessed his wonderful performances in Madras, that these annoyances had made Mr. Bushell lose control both of himself and his subjects to a very considerable extent, notwithstanding his apparently calm and gentlemanly deportment. Altogether, it was a striking instance of the case with which the enjoyments of the many may, although paid for by them, be utterly marred by the insolent overbearing of a very few men, in a military station in India. As one of a multitude thus done out of amusement we had paid for, I beg you will publish this growl. It is intolerable that two or three persons, protected by their social position from fear of expulsion, should be permitted to ignore the very existence of every one else, and upset public amusements for which large numbers have paid, at their pleasure—simply because *they* happen to hold the opinion that the Exhibitor is a 'd—d impostor,' 'and a humbug,' as one of them called Mr. Bushell."

A Captain of the 22nd N. I. is the principal offender, and under the highest legal advice, which Mr. Bushell came to Madras on Monday to obtain, criminal proceedings will be commenced against him this day in the Police Office at Bangalore, which may terminate not many weeks hence before a higher tribunal. One would have thought that the admonitions and warnings of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief on a very recent occasion would have put a stop to these unseemly scandals.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 3.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 31st Dec. 1865.

Open 695¼ Miles.

Coaching ....Rs.	74,399	3	2
Merchandize... ... ... „	341,596	10	7
Total Rs...	415,995	13	9

FORT POLICE COURT.—8th Jan.

(Before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq.)

More Forgeries.—Peelajee Morojee and Amlunath Janardhun were charged with uttering a forged note for Rs. 1,000, and Moole Varkta, a Marwarrie, was charged with having another forged note of the same amount in his possession, knowing it to be forged.

It appeared that on Wednesday night last, about 9 o'clock, the first prisoner went to the shop of Vella Godda, in Calbadavee Road, to whom he owed Rs. 50, and tendered a Rs. 1,000 note in payment, requesting him to return the change. As the prosecutor did not know whether it was genuine or not, he sent for a purvo to read it. The prisoner then took the note from the prosecutor's hand, saying he would get it changed at a bank the next day and pay him the Rs. 50. He then ran away, but prosecutor's suspicious being excited, he told a policeman, and the prisoner was taken into custody, and the note was found in his possession. On being taken to Superintendent Tighe he said he had got it from the second prisoner, and the second prisoner subsequently said he had given another note of the same amount to the third prisoner. The third prisoner was then taken into custody, and after some prevarication he admitted having received one and, on taking the Superintendent to his shop, he produced it from a bag and gave it to him.

The case was adjourned until Wednesday for further investigation.

(Before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.)

Robbery in the Marine Lines.—John McDonald, a sailor, was brought up on a charge of stealing 29 articles of wearing apparel, and two pairs of boots, the property of Mr. J. Bulkley, an Inspector under the Cotton Frauds Act.

It appeared from the evidence that the wearing apparel in question was safe in the prosecutor's bungalow in the Marine Lines at 11 o'clock on Saturday night; but on Sunday morning he missed it and gave information of his loss to Mr. Cunningham, one of the European police. It happened that in going his rounds at 3 o'clock that morning the constable observed, when near the Bible Society's Depot, the prisoner wrangling with a sepoy, from whom he wished to get away. He then had a quantity of clothing in his possession. On Mr. Cunningham asking him where he got it he replied that he had brought it from on board his ship, and that he was going to the Sailors' Home. But not being satisfied with his story, and knowing that the prisoner was a man of bad character, the constable took him to the chowkey and kept him there until the morning. On hearing of Mr. Bulkley's loss, the constable took the clothing to that gentleman, who identified it as his property. A nominal value of Rs. 50 was put upon the clothing to bring the case within the magistrate's jurisdiction. Inspector Goulden proved that the prisoner had been committed to prison for six months for stealing a watch and chain.

His Worship said that he appeared to be a hardened criminal. He had been several times in prison, and he (the magistrate) should now sentence him to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Trying what a Flogging will do.—Seedee Chutooma, a Hindoo, was charged with stealing a copper dish, worth Rs. 2, the property of Amroota Janoo, in the Native Town.

Early on Sunday morning, the prisoner entered the place where the prosecutor was sleeping, and was coolly walking off with the dish in question, when the latter awoke. The prisoner immediately ran off, but on being closely followed by the owner of the dish, he threw the dish away; but was afterwards captured.

Six previous convictions having been proved against him, His Worship remarked that as imprisonment seemed to have no effect upon him, he would try what a flogging would do, and sentenced him to receive twenty stripes.

Refusing Duty.—John Hickey and Thomas Cochrane, seamen of the British ship *Oriflamme*, were charged by Mr. George Smith, the captain of that vessel, with wilful disobedience of lawful commands, by refusing to work at the winch. The case having been proved, the prisoners made no defence; and His Worship sentenced them to four weeks' imprisonment.

A Suspicious Character.—Shaik Ebram Shaboodin, a Mahomedan, was charged with attempting to steal Rs. 33-4 in silver, the property of a native named Goona Awdajee.

The complainant, who is a bullock-cart driver, said that on Saturday, when near the railway crossing at the Carnac Bunder, the prisoner pushed him, but did not touch his pocket, and he gave him into custody.

His Worship considered there was no case against the accused, and ordered him to be discharged.

LAW.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Monday, 8th January 1866.

(Before the Hon. Commissioner Mr. Justice Couch.)

In re Meghjee Ramchandass and others.

In this matter Mr. O'Leary moved, on behalf of the Chartered Mercantile Bank, opposing creditors, that the rule *nisi* made last Court day for the dismissal of the petition be made absolute.

The insolvent was present, but failed to satisfy the Commissioner that he had any good reason to advance why the petition should not be dismissed.

The application was accordingly granted, with costs.

In re Caitano Gabriel de Mascarenhas.

Mr. O'Leary made a similar application in this matter, on behalf of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co.

The insolvent did not appear.

Mr. O'Leary read affidavits to show that the insolvent could not be found and was believed to have left Bombay.

The Commissioner dismissed the petition.

Mr. O'Leary—With costs, my lord?

The Commissioner—Well, if you think it will benefit you; but I don't think it would be worth the paper it was written upon.

In re Albert Vinay and another.

This insolvent, who had traded with Prino Pagliano, under the name of Pagliano and Co., came up for his second hearing.

The Commissioner directed the attention of the insolvent to the circumstance that notices appeared to have been sent to creditors in France and England with insufficient addresses. Two, for instance, had been addressed simply "France."

The insolvent stated that the two creditors to whom those were sent resided in Marseilles and were well known.

The Commissioner—What were the dealings upon which you sustained the losses that you speak of in your schedule?

Insolvent—Two shares in the United Victoria Company, and there were losses in many other transactions.

The Commissioner.—Other transactions of that kind?

Insolvent.—No, outstanding debts.

The Commissioner.—You had no share transactions besides those of the United Victoria Co.

Insolvent.—Those were the only transactions we had in shares.

The Commissioner.—There is written here in your balance sheet "Amount to the debit of profit and loss account, such as loss sustained by shares, &c. Rs. 14,875." How much of that was lost by shares?

Insolvent.—Nearly the whole of that amount by the transaction in the two shares.

The Commissioner.—Those shares are now mortgaged I see.

Insolvent.—They are mortgaged to the Joint Stock Corporation.

The Commissioner.—There is no opposition, but I cannot grant you your discharge in regard to those two creditors in France, because they may not have received any notice. You must be discharged excepting as to those two creditors.

Insolvent.—Until such time as the Court can be satisfied that they have received notice?

The Commissioner.—If you wish I will allow your discharge to stand over altogether till that time.

The Insolvent consented.

The Commissioner granted leave to amend the schedule and adjourned the further hearing of the matter till the second Court day in March.

In re John Carey.

This insolvent, lately a clerk in the Collector's office at Kurrachee, appeared for his second hearing. The petition was filed on the 26th Oct.

In answer to the Commissioner, the insolvent stated that he came to Bombay from Kurrachee, three months ago, with his family. He had been doing nothing since that time.

The Commissioner.—You came down here to apply to this Court?

Insolvent.—I did not come exactly for that purpose.

The Commissioner.—How soon did you file the petition after you came to Bombay? Now you had better be careful what you say.

Insolvent.—Twenty days after.

The Commissioner—Had you been sued by any one before you came down here?

Insolvent.—Yes.

The Commissioner.—In what Court?

Insolvent.—The Small Cause Court at Kurrachee.

The Commissioner—Have you been sued in Bombay at all?

Insolvent.—No.

The Commissioner.—You appear to me to have come down to Bombay from Kurrachee for the purpose of filing a petition here, most likely trusting that your Kurrachee creditors would not think it worth while to follow you to Bombay—one of them says it is not—so that there might be no investigation at all in this matter. There is only one creditor in Bombay, who seems to have lent him small sums of money. This is not a case in which I think I ought to allow a discharge. I cannot encourage practices of that kind; the Act was not intended for cases like this. The petition must be dismissed. (The clerk of the Court having spoken to the Commissioner)—I am informed—what makes it still worse—that there is an Insolvent Court at Kurrachee. You might have applied there.

In re Jehangheer Cursetjee.

This insolvent appeared for his second hearing.

The Commissioner (after examining the schedule)—You are discharged and I hope this will be a lesson to you not to be such a foolish man again. If you have to come before this Court again you will probably find it not so easy to be discharged as on this occasion. Take care.

In re Nurrotumdass Lukmeedass and Nurseydass Bhugwandass.

The insolvents in this matter, trading under the name of Nurseydass Bhugwandass, were represented by Mr. McCulloch.

Mr. Mayhew appeared for an opposing creditor, who was examined at considerable length in regard to certain entries in the insolvent's schedule.

In re Thomas Randall.

While the above case was proceeding, Mr. Marriott asked his Lordship if any other matters were to be taken up before the Court rose. He was instructed, he said, to appear on behalf of Thomas Randall and to apply for a protection order.

Mr. McCulloch said he was instructed to oppose the application.

Mr. Marriott said the insolvent had become such entirely through the enormous depreciation in the value of goods generally in Bombay throughout the year, and he had no doubt his Lordship would see no reason to refuse a protection order.

His Lordship remarked that that was no reason why a protection order should be granted. He would give him protection if it was likely to be for the benefit of his creditors. He was afraid it had been a practice to give a protection almost as a matter of course to insolvents. That was not the view he took of protection at all. If there was no other ground to state he would not give protection. He would, however, adjourn the rest of the business till to-morrow (Tuesday).

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—8th Jan.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Hurjeevandass Pranjeevandass vs. Trity Perrett and Hajeeally Mahomed, carrying on business at Bombay under the name of F. Borsini.

The action was to recover the sum of Rs. 950, being the amount of rent of the plaintiff's house occupied by defendants as his tenant for five months.

Mr. Lynch appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Green for the defendant.

Mr. Lynch stated that the summons had been issued in a wrong form, and that it would be necessary to amend it. It was accordingly amended as follows: "F. Borsini, carrying on business in Bombay, by means of his duly constituted agent, Hajeeally Mahomed." He continued, that, in a case tried on the 21st December last, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the defendant Hajeeally admitted being the constituted agent of Mr. Borsini. In that case the defendant preferred a charge of trespass against Mr. Perrett. Mr. Lynch wanted a judgment against Mr. Borsini, who is now in England.

Mr. Green on behalf of the defendant contended that he was never the constituted agent of Mr. Borsini. The defendant Hajeeally on oath stated to the Court that he never carried on business in the name of Mr. Borsini, nor had he received any power of attorney to conduct his business, on the contrary Mr. Borsini had pledged with him all his goods as security for a large sum borrowed by him from the defendant.

The Court on the foregoing circumstances nonsuited the plaintiff.

Hurry Bhanjee vs. Bombay Landing and Shipping Company.

This was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 615, being the hire of 14 boats employed by the plaintiff from 27th July to 3rd August 1865, both days inclusive, in landing 205 tons of coal ex *Lord Clarendon*, at Rs. 3 per ton.

Mr. Crawford appeared for the Company, the plaintiff in person.

The plaintiff is a muccadum of Messrs. Remington and Company. About 800 tons of coal belonging to the Company were landed by the defendants from the *Lord Clarendon*. The defendants were paid by the Company at the rate of Rs. 2-8 per ton, while the plaintiff wanted Rs. 3-8 per ton, which the defendants objected to pay. They offered him at the rate of Rs. 2 per ton as compensation for his labour, which he refused to accept, whereupon the Landing Company deposited in Court what they considered a fair and reasonable amount, namely, Rs. 410, to which he was entitled. Mr. Crawford contended that the plaintiff was not employed by the defendants, but by Messrs. Remington and Co., and therefore he had no *locus standi* against them. The plaintiff had no cause of action, there was no actual contract between them, and that the defendants have deposited a fair and reasonable sum in this Court to which he was entitled.

The plaintiff said that he was fully entitled to recover the amount claimed. If the defendants would not pay him that amount he would recover it from Messrs. Remington and Co.

His Honor observed, that the plaintiff was not employed by the defendants, but by Messrs. Remington and Company to land the goods. The defendants were willing to pay for his bringing the goods from the vessel to the shore. First of all he should show that he had a right of action. There was no implied contract between him and the defendants. The plaintiff went of his own accord on board, and brought the goods on shore. Before he maintained his action he must show that the defendants recognized his services; he must then show what would he reasonable compensation. The Landing Company were willing to pay him Rs. 410, which was a reasonable amount, and the Court advised the plaintiff to accept it, but on his persisting to take nothing less than the whole amount sued for, His Honor nonsuited him.

EDUCATION AND ISLAM.

To the Hon'ble H. S. Maine.
Member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor General of India.

Hon'ble Sir,—I beg you will pardon my obtruding on your time and attention, the following statement, in regard to a subject in which from your high connection with Indian education, as Vice Chancellor of the Calcutta University, you must naturally feel the deepest interest.

My excuse for taking it upon myself to do so, is, that for the past twenty years, I have devoted my best services to promote the cause of education, among my co-religionists, as well in this city as in the different districts of the Lower Provinces, and to a certain extent, succeeded in impressing them with the conviction, that in the great struggle for intellectual advancement, in which they too have their part, they could no longer look upon the cultivation of the English language and literature with the same apathy and indifference, as in years gone by.

Having succeeded so far, when some share at least of the fruits of my humble endeavours, may have been expected to appear; I find them seriously affected by a measure, which, however unintentionally, makes further progress in promoting such ideas among Mahomedans, almost impossible. It is doubtless of little personal consequence to any but myself, that any labours of mine should after all come to nothing. But when this is brought about by a measure, emanating from a scholar of your position in the learned world, it becomes my duty to point out a result, which no one more than yourself would deplore.

I allude to the introduction into the Imperial Council of a Bill for legalizing the Re-marriage of Native Converts to Christianity.

The view in which I believe its provisions are likely to excite the strongest prejudice, is, that it is a direct attack on the *purdah* system; a system to which the Mahomedans have been so long and of consequence so firmly wedded.

European gentlemen cannot of course be expected to entertain much sympathy for this feeling. Nevertheless it exists, and with a hold on the native mind hardly possible to describe.

The Legislature, being all powerful, may pass the Bill into Law, without exempting the Mahomedan community from its operation, but because the Legislature makes it Law, that will not induce them to give up the *purdah* and its accessories. They will cling to them at any cost, and will try to defeat legislation, where it invades the sanctity of the *purdah*. They will be ever on the watch, and see that no contingencies shall occur, to which the invasion of the *purdah* will be a necessary sequence. And the hope to succeed. They will, when about to secure matrimonial alliances for their daughters, avoid any Mussulman, who, by reason of his intellectual training would afford ground for the suspicion that he would one day exchange his religion for Christianity.

I beg you will consider how such a proceeding would effect the interest of those of the Mahomedans, who are undergoing an English education. For it is they, who voluntarily take up a position, where they find themselves surrounded by European, social and intellectual influences. This class includes the Mussulmans of the Presidency and other large Towns, where there is a large body of Europeans, and where the two races often come into social contact. Then, again, it embraces all those, who receive English instructions in the different schools and colleges.

It is this class then, the class from which spring forth the pioneers of improvement, the class which interposes itself, and forms, as it were, a connecting link between government and the people, the class which of all others needs encouragement; that will be practically subjected to social disabilities in consequence of their possessing the very attainments and accomplishments which will enable them to do immense good to their country. Marked out at oncee as being likely, more than any other class, to embrace the religion of the Gospel, Mahomedan parents and guardian of rank and position will naturally hesitate to select from among them, individuals to become the future husbands of the females of their family, lest at some time or other, it fall to their lot to witness the sad and humiliating spectacle of a sister, a daughter, or a niece, on whom no stranger ever cast a glance being compelled to appear in open Court to be confronted with her convert husband, for no fault of her own. Such is the effct on English education for Mahomedans, which the Act if it comes into operation will produce. Let one or two cases occur, in which Mahomedan ladies are obliged to stand the gaze of hundreds in a Court of Justice on account of the conversion of their husbands to Christianity, and the consequences to educated Mahomedans will be as I have indicated. Many an aspirant after honours, many of those who will have graduated at our Universities, finding themselves disregarded, and as it were abandoned, will be discouraged, and, unable to stem the tide of opposition setting against them, will, to save themselves, discontinue their efforts at further improvement they will stand as a warning and a caution against respectable Mahomedans sending their children to English schools, and the mischief will be incalculable.

Earnestly hoping, that you will, Hon'ble Sir, impart to the particulars above-mentioned, your best consideration ere the Act passes into law, and introduce such amendments in the Bill, as in your judgment may be best calculated to relieve those Mahomedans, who are giving their sons an English education, from considerable anxiety on the subject. I have the honor, to be, Hon'ble Sir, your most obedient servant,
ABDOOL LUTEEF.

Calcutta, 28th December 1865.
—*Hurkaru, January 2.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POLICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—I see an improvement in the police municipality, and this is the second time I am led to write to you to insert these few lines in your valuable paper, in the hope that they may cause the Municipal Commissioner to put a stop to a great evil.

I daily take a drive in this cold season in the evening and return home through the Borah Bazaar, when I see many of the police sepoys asking bribes from poor four-wheeled carriage drivers, and actually see them receiving the same. If the Police Commissioner will not take the trouble of finding out such rogues and ejecting them from the service, and of using further steps to put an end to such an unjustifiable conduct, it will be highly shameful and disgracing to the Municipality and the Commissioners at large.
WANDERER.

Bombay, 8th January.

[Our correspondent ought to put himself in communication with the Commissioner of Police direct, by which means he will be much more likely to put an end to the evil of which he complains.—Ed. *B. G.*]

WATER SUPPLY FOR BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Some time ago I observed in your columns a letter from that worthy and public-spirited gentleman, Mr. John Fleming, anent the Vehar Water Works, the inefficient supply of water therefrom, and proposing a method whereby the supply could be improved, which, to say the least of, was practical and showed a thorough knowledge of the subject. But, Sir, without attempting for a single moment to say aught against the scheme of Mr. John Fleming, or against the scheme which is about to be carried out now (whatever that may be), I beg to offer for the consideration of the public at large another scheme, which although not original in England no one seems to have thought of in Bombay, and which, while it answers all the purposes of a compensation lake, does away with the necessity of laying a second or "rider main" all the way from Vehar to Bombay, and lays in a stock of water equal to that which is contained in the Vehar Lake close to our very doors, and thereby precludes the possibility of Bombay being placed in the same predicament as it was last hot season for want of water.

My scheme is as follows: To construct a reservoir of such size as will hold the necessary quantity of water on the top of Malabar Hill or as near the highest point as is practicable, and to continue the 32 inch main from the end of Grant Road where it at present terminates, up to the reservoir, and by a judicious arrangement of the necessary valves make the main which supplies the reservoir also (when the supply from Vehar fails) serve as the main pipe which supplies the town.

It might be asked, having got the reservoir constructed and the pipe led into it, how I am to get the water there. The answer is very simple to a practical man, and if you consider this letter worthy of a place in your columns, I will be happy to give a full explanation in another letter.
A. M.

Bombay, 7th January.

THE HIPPODROME.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—A paragraph appearing in your issue of to-day regarding the "great annoyance" caused by "the late arrival of a large party of ladies and gentlemen who had engaged seats" at the hippodrome on Saturday last. As an eye-witness of the affair, I beg to state that the "confusion" ensued through these seats having been surreptitiously occupied by certain native gentlemen (!) who, as usual, with their well-known politeness refused to vacate when requested.

It could hardly have been expected that these native gentlemen should have so far conformed to the usages of society as to have offered seats, which they had engaged beforehand, to English ladies who were without them, although this was done by some Englishmen present; but that they should have remained seated, well knowing that the chairs had been previously taken for the ladies in question, is so opposed to the laws of *meum* and *tuum*, that it should have subjected them to instant removal by the authorities, and, if necessary, ejection by the police.

Permit me to question the propriety of the statement, that "on such occasions as the one under review, it is impossible to keep places reserved the evening through," for I believe that the management are legally bound to prevent such seats being occupied, however late the owners may be in putting in an appearance.

The saying, (whether old or new) that "human beings are not made of glass" appears to me a particularly foolish one, and requires no comment; but, I doubt, Sir, whether "the people who paid their money to see, on the occasion of Tommy's benefit," would have got more for that money, if, instead of an "opaque wall of red and black coats" obscuring their vision, it had been obstructed by the dusky forms of Parsee gentlemen, to say nothing of their hats (!). To speak seriously, the facts are these: Ten seats were taken, labelled, and paid for; their position ascertained previous to the performance, so that no mistake should occur; some of the seats were occupied by persons who had no right to them, and who refused to give them up when politely requested. It was therefore clearly owing to the wrongful occupation of the chairs and not to the late arrival of the party that caused the confusion complained of. In addition, I may state that the ladies, who arrived in good time, were kept waiting outside in the cold for a considerable time before entering in consequence of the seats having been occupied.
X. Y.

⁂ It is only fair to say that the writer of the above letter was not only an eye-witness but also one of the party interested. It is quite true he had engaged ten seats, but it was not native gentlemen who "surreptitiously occupied" them. Mr. McCollum did all in his power to seat the ladies, which was accomplished; and he did quite right in refusing to allow the children of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy to be turned out of their chairs to accommodate the gentlemen, more especially as those seats had been previously engaged by the Baronet. The insulting reference to the "well-known politeness" of native gentlemen is quite out of place here, but in keeping with the wretched taste displayed by the writer of this communication. No doubt Mr. McCollum was legally bound to keep the seats in question reserved, but it was physically impossible to do so. We repeat that the late attendance of the party alone caused the confusion and annoyance, and to speak of ejecting innocent persons in such a case by calling in the police, simply because they were natives, is about the last thing we should have expected an English gentleman would have suggested.—Ed. *B. G.*

SIND.

The Weather.—We are under obligations—after a fashion—to the clerk of the weather for having spared no pains to make our New Year's day, in a meteorological sense, as much like one in England as he possibly could. The bleak damp temperature which would have made the traditional yule log a real comfort, if we only had had good old English fire-places to burn it in, lasted through the week and fairly settled down into a chill drizzling rain, whipped along by a fierce north-east wind, on New Year's eve. Upon the first morning of 1866, however, the sun shone out brightly,—an augury of a pleasant year to all, we sincerely hope; but by noon the clouds put him out of sight, and the rain began, lasting the whole afternoon and nearly all night. Such inclement, uncomfortable and cheerless weather we have not had, it is said by that reliable informant the oldest inhabitant, for many years past.—*Sindian, Jan. 3.*

MADRAS.

Bank of Madras.—The directors have announced a dividend for the half year terminated 31st December 1865, of Rs. 65 per share being at the rate of thirteen per cent. per annum on the capital of the Bank. The dividend declared for the first half of the year was at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, so that the dividend for the whole of 1865 amounted to 12½ cent. on the capital. According to the statement which appears in our first sheet, the net profit for the past half year amounted to Rs. 3,10,408. The reserve fund is stated at Rs. 62,281.—*Times, Jan. 3.*

The Khonds.—Regarding the late disturbances among the Hill tribes in the Ganjam district, we learn that the Khonds have been fighting among themselves, for causes unknown, and a party of Police under Captains Marshall and Rideout sent into the Hills to arrest the ringleaders, got into a hostile country, and were not heard of for some days. Some Companies of the 11th Regiment N. I. from Berhampore marched to Russellcondah to support the Police. Also one Company 24th Regiment N. I. from Vizianagrum left for Kimedy by forced marches to protect the Town, &c. Mr. Robinson, Inspector General of Police, is on the spot, conducting the campaign with his accustomed zeal. It seems that two Police Constables have been caught by the Khonds, and murdered in the Hills; but we are assured that the outbreak is not likely to spread further, and will now speedily be trampled out. There is great scarcity of food throughout these districts; and impending famine is not unlikely to have been one cause of the disturbances.—*Id.*

Where we have so many different versions of the story of the Rajah's of Cannanore complicity in the recent atrocity at that town and of his affairs in general, it may be interesting to our readers to know that from reliable letters of the 31st ultimo from Cannanore we learn that the affair, pending a representation to, and the order of Government is in *statu quo*. Mr. Ballard, the Collector of Malabar, has recommended that the Rajah be made amenable under the Moplah Act.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Jan. 3.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

When announcing, as we did in a recent issue, the probability of Dr. Walker, late Secretary to the Sanitary Commission, being posted to the charge of the Corps of Sappers and Miners at Roorkee, we refrained from making any comment upon the proposed appointment, with a hope that some change at the last moment migh spare us the necessity of alluding to it in such terms as we now feel bound to do. The charge alluded to embraces not only that of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, the Staff and large body of European soldiers attached to the Thomason College, but of the very considerable European community resident at Roorkee besides, and is almost the only prize which a recent, most unjust, and short-sighted order from the Horse Guards has left open to that deserving and distinguished body of officers, the Indian Medical Service. It might have been supposed (especially in the face of that order) that the nominee for the post alluded to, would have been selected with great discrimination, with due regard to the claims of contemporaries, and a jealous scanning of professional fitness.

Dr. Walker may be, probably is, an estimable and agreeable person, but his claim to present preferment would seem to have been chiefly found, in the evidence of past good fortune, and the testimony to his professional fitness in service where it must needs have successfully degenerated. Nearly his whole career in India has been in an unprofessional capacity, in connection with printing presses, and the superintendence of jails; and surely his best friends must admit that his qualifications as a doctor must now be of the slenderest. The appointment does not augur well for the future patronage of the Commander-in-Chief, nor less so that it is strongly rumoured to have been, not His Excellency's own suggestion, but determined at the special solicitation of the Governor General, who desired to provide for a *protege* of his own by the reversion of the post now held by Dr. Walker. But however that may be, the job is equally apparent, and it is idle to make professions of anxiety for the soldiers' welfare, and to sink large sums in costly Sanitary Commissions, when the first necessity of supplying him with the best available medical attendance is deliberately ignored, and the public interests are made secondary to the solicitations of personal friends. —*Pioneer, Jan. 3.*

THE BROAD STREET PUMP:

An Episode in the Cholera Epidemic of 1854.

By the Rev. H. Whitehead.

(*From Macmillan's Magazine for Dec.*)

Early on the morning of September 1st, 1854, in the Berwick Street district of St. James's, Westminster, where I had spent some hours of the preceding day without hearing any mention of cholera—and where, in former epidemics, the mortality from that disease had been inconsiderable—I was asked to visit a house in which lay, already collapsed, four persons who had been seized with cholera during the night; and, on leaving this house, whichever way I turned, I came upon similar scenes. At noon, when I met my brother curate and the Scripture-reader for a short time in the vestry of St. Luke's, Berwick Street, I learned that they had each been occupied all the morning in the same way as myself. The rest of the day was spent in the same manner; and, as an indication of the severity of the outbreak, I record that, of all the cholera patients visited by me on that day, only one recovered.

This state of things apparently continued for four days, during which time the medical men of the neighbourhood—whose labours days and nights in behalf of the sufferers were beyond all praise—declared, with one consent, that specific remedies were unavailing; and as for "premonitory symptoms," there were, they said, few, or even in some cases none at all.

On the fifth day we were all agreed that a change for the better had taken place, as we preceived that fewer persons were attacked than at first, and that the attacks were less severe. This change, however, was subsequently seen, when the statistics of the outbreak were collected and examined, to have been more gradual and to have begun at an earlier period, than we had supposed; for, though the *deaths* were as numerous on the 3rd and 4th of September as on the 1st, yet the greatest number of fatal *attacks* occurred on the 1st, after which there were fewer fatal attacks on each succeeding day, the number positively decreasing 50 per cent. on the 3rd as compared with the 2nd, and 10 per cent. on the 2nd as compared with the 1st. Perhaps the most fatal period of attack was the hour or two before midnight on August 31st. The deaths were the most numerous on September 2nd, the excess of mortality on that day being due to attacks of the previous day. By the 10th the number of fatal attacks throughout the whole parish of St. James's had declined to the low average of the preceding month.

But during those ten days the ravages of the disease, in a small and remarkably well-defined part of the parish were very severe—nearly 700 persons having been fatally seized, in that short time, within a circuit of 250 yards radius from the point of junction between Broad Street and Cambridge Street. Such was the intensity of the outbreak, that of 45 contiguous houses extending in different directions from that point, only 4 escaped without a death; and at an average distance of 15 yards from St. Luke's church, situated within the compass of the said radius, were 4 houses which collectively lost 33 inhabitants. Of the streets thus devastated Broad Street itself suffered the most severely, its population having been just decimated—90 of its 896 inhabitants having died, besides 28 non-resident workpeople. Other streets, however, had nearly as high a rate of mortality.

Thus limited in its extent, brief in its duration, and continually on the wane from the very first moment of its appearance, was this great outbreak—the like of which had, perhaps, never before been seen in this country.

Of course, as soon as it began to subside, leaving us time for reflection and discussion, we indulged in speculation respecting its origin; but none of us could advance a satisfactory hypothesis, for the simple reason that its facts seemed to contradict all the then prevalent theories concerning the spread of cholera.

For my own part, a number of notions which I had been accustomed to hold as indisputable appeared to be no longer tenable. Especially I found myself rebelling against the celebrated dictum that "whilst pestilence slays its thousands, fear slays its tens of thousands;" which saying, having seen the brave and the timid indiscriminately dying and indiscriminately surviving, I had come to regard as an insult to the memory of the dead, many of whom had behaved most heroically; and the more I considered the dictum the more I disliked it, and thought it a mischievous notion. That such fear as deserves the name of cowardice is a bad thing at any time and under any circumstances; that for many reasons it is very bad thing on the eve of unusual peril; that, in prospect of cholera, by leading to the suppression of useful information which might suggest means of prevtention or escape, it may indirectly even slay its tens of thousands—is most true. But surely there can be no more effectual method of aggravating it than by asserting that fear is a powerful predisposing cause of cholera. A man who is afraid at all becomes ten times more afraid when he believes that his fear positively invites the disease; for is it not as certain a principle as any in the philosophy of the human heart that fear is the least voluntary, the least controllable, of its affections? There is need, therefore, even on the ground of expediency, of a protest against the teaching of those who contrive to frighten while they believe they are encouraging each other by fostering a notion which can only augment the apprehension which even the brave may without discredit, entertain and avow concerning mysterious danger. But, apart from all question of expediency, is this notion true? In St. James's Workhouse, situated within the fatal area, and filled with the old, the infirm, and the idle, the very class of persons likely to be afraid, the deaths in 1854 were only 1 per cent. of the inmates, instead of 10 per cent. as in the neighbouring streets. "Weren't you afraid," I asked of one old man in the workhouse, "when they brought in so many dead and dying?" "We just were," he said. And well they might be, for on one night there were as many as 80 bodies in the dead-house.

"Yes, but the workhouse was at least kept clean," some will say. Very likely. And this leads me to say that outside of the workhouse the clean and the dirty, like the brave and the timid, fared alike in death or escape. Three houses which had been singled out by the parochial authorities, during an inspection of the parish, for special commendation in the matter of cleanliness, were almost the only houses in one particular street which were visited by the disease,—one of them losing 12 of its inmates. On the other hand, the very filthiest house in the district was one of the only four houses already mentioned as having among 45 contiguous houses escaped withought death; whilst, within a few yards of this house, a model lodginghouse lost 2 of its inmates. As a matter of fact, from intimate knowledge of the district and its inhabitants, I affirm that want of cleanliness was by no means more characteristic of the deceased than of the survivors.

Again, there was no ground in this outbreak for saying that the intemperate suffered more than the temperate, the poor than the rich, the weak than the strong. In short, those best acquainted with the district were altogether unable for a time to trace any connexion between the disease and the habits or circumstances of the persons whom it attacked. It apparently seized alike and spared alike persons of all habits and of all circumstances.

The district itself resembles surrounding districts which escaped; whilst it might be favourably contrasted in sanitary matters with other parts of London which were lightly visited. Its level, too, is comparatively high, in which respect it presents an exception to a supposed law which had previously seemed to operate in connecting cholera more especially with the lower levels of London.

All this may at first sight appear very unsatisfactory; and so it appeared at the time to such of us cared to speculate as to the origin of the outbreak Nevertheless we were not without hope that its remarkable character would render its determining cause somewhat easy of detection. We had observed that its limits in every directon were most sharply defined, that those limits may within a narrow compass, and that the beginning of the outbreak was very clearly marked in point of time. There had been scattered cases of cholera throughout the parish before September; but it was evident that something new and distinct suddenly came into operation on the last night in August. What that was we trusted might eventually be ascertained.

It was therefore with great satisfaction that we heard that, on the motion of Dr. Lankester, a committee had been appointed by the Vestry of St. James's to inquire into all the circumstances of the case. Vestries have a bad character with sanitary reformers. But, whatever ground there may be for the imputation cast upon other vestries, it is but an act of bare justice to say that, as far as my experience goes, the St. James's Vestry must stand exempted from the general condemnation. Of course there were some of the vestrymen who deprecated inquiry as likely to be "detrimental to the reputation of the parish;" but the majority persisted in going through with it, thus manifesting the same spirit which had formerly induced them to institute an elaborate investigation into the sanitary state of the parish, the failure of which to secure immunity from pestilence only shows, as will presently appear, how very minute such investigations ought to be.

The Cholera Inquiry Committee was eventually composed of eight vestrymen, six medical men, and one other clergyman besides myself; and, after long and laborious examination of every circumstance which could possibly throw light on the subject of our inquiry, a report, drawn up by Mr. J. Marshall, then assistant-surgeon and now surgeon of University Hospital, was presented to the Vestry—which report, if it could have been widely circulated, would have rendered it wholly unnecessary for me to write another line upon the matter to which it relates.

In this investigation, whilst we did not overlook such general conditions as might have operated in producing a widely-spread epidemic, we yet felt that they must have required some special or local conditions to intensify its influence within the small compass which demanded our more immediate attention. Every local condition, therefore, of the infected district, such as elevation of sight, nature of soil and subsoil, surface and ground plan, streets and courts, density and character of population, internal economy of houses, cesspools, house-drains, and sewerage, was minutely investigated. But, though we found much to lament or condemn in most of these particulars, we could not find in them any satisfactory explanation of the sharp line of demarcation which on every side surrounded what we termed the "cholera area" in the midst of a densely peopled neighbourhood; nor could we derive from them any theory which accounted for the apparent anomalies within the area itself.

It was, however, in these very anomalies that we found the clue which ultimately led us to a unanimous conclusion "that the sudden, severe, and concentrated outbreak, beginning on August 31st, and lasting for the few first days of September, was in some manner attributable to the use of the impure water of the well in Broad Street."

One member of the committee, the late Dr. Snow, even before the committee was formed, had propounded this opinion, and indeed had prevailed upon the parish authorities to remove the handle of the pump on the 8th of September. But scarcely any one seriously believed in his theory. For my own part, when I first heard of it, I stated to a medical friend my belief that a careful investigation would refute it, alleging as one proof of its inaccuracy the fact of several recoveries from collapse having taken place, at least in spite of, if not actually by reason of, the constant use of the Broad Street water. I added that I knew the inhabitants of Broad Street so well, and had occasion almost daily to spend so much time among them, that I should have no great difficulty in making the necessary inquiries. Accordingly I began an inquiry which ultimately became very elaborate; at an early stage of which, however, one day meeting the same friend, and being asked by him what way I had made towards clearing the character of the pump, I was obliged to confess that my opinian on that matter was less confident than when we had last talked about it. Soon after making this confession I received from Dr. Snow a copy of the second edition of his work on "The Mode of Communication of Cholera," in which I found an account of his researches into the supposed influence of the Broad Street well in producing the St. James's outbreak. I found, moreover, that he attributed this influence, not to general impurity in the water, but to special contamination of it from the evacuations of cholera patients, which he conjectured must have reached the well from the sewer or a cesspool. In thanking him for the book, whilst I could not help admitting the weight of many of his recorded facts, I still clung as a last resource, to an *à priori* objection to his theory—urging that, if special contamination of the water in the way suggested had begun the mischief, the outbreak ought not so soon to have subsided, when much larger quantities of cholera excretions must have been continually pouring into the well through the same channel whatever it might have been, of communication with the sewers. As for the cesspools, I at that time supposed they had mostly been abolished.

In the face, however, of these objections, the evidence implicating the pump kept on accumulating, not only in my hands, but also in those of other members of the committee who were engaged in a similar inquiry, until at length sufficient evidence was collected to bring the whole committee to the unanimous verdict which they finally recorded.

I cannot, in the space now at my disposal, set forth this evidence in detail. But I will touch on its most salient points.

It appeared, then, according to a carefully-executed plan of the district, in which every house and every death was indicated, that the Broad Street public pump occupied a strikingly central position in the "cholera area" that there was no other public pump within the area; and that, except in one direction, the mortality diminished almost to total disappearance on approaching decidedly nearer to any other pump. The exception was the neighbourhood of the pump in Little Marlborough Street, in which neighbourhood several deaths took place in Cross Street and Carnaby Street. But, as a matter of fact, the inhabitants of those streets did resort to the Broad Street pump having, whether with or without reason, conceived a dislike to their own pump. A friend of mine, having more than once urged Cross Street as an obvious objection to the water hypothesis, went and made some inquiries in that street. When I next saw him he begged to withdraw his objection. Dr. Snow examined the cases of 48 persons who had died in houses nearer to other pumps than to that in Broad Street, and discovered that 28 had actually from preference drunk the Broad Street water shortly before being attacked, whilst there was a probability that 10 of the others also drank it. The details of this examination are given in the report.

Broad Street itself, as I have already said suffered the most severely of all the streets: 90 of its 896 inhabitants died, besides 28 non-resident workpeople. Of these 28 wokpeople, seven belonged to a factory where the pump water was habitually used, whilst an adjoining factory, employing the same number of persons, where this water was never used, lost not a single "hand:" 18 others of the 28 worked at a factory situated close to the pump, from which water was daily fetched for the use of the workers; and these 18 were all fatally seized during the first two days of the outbreak, after which the factory was temporarily closed. On the other hand, not a single death occurred among the 70 men employed at a brewery on the same side of the street, of whom it was affirmed to be certain that none ever used the pump water, there being a deep well on the premises. With one exception, and that a house with only three inmates, the brewery (with its 70 men) was the only house free from death among the 22 houses (with their 67 deaths) on the south side of the street. An additional contrast to this remarkable exception was presented by the mortality among the labourers at work on an unfinished model lodging-house at the rear of the brewery, and separated from it only by a narrow court, 7 out of 35 men so employed having been fatally seized with cholera. The works were stopped on the third day of the outbreak; and it was ascertained that the Broad Street water had been in use among these men.

One half of Golden Square is within the limits of the cholera area, and yet entirely escaped; it is considerably nearer to two other pumps. On the other hand, St. Anne's Court, which lies just beyond the radius, and was heavily visited, is almost throughout its whole length nearer to the Broad Street pump than to any other.

St. James's Workhouse, not 150 yards from the centre of the area, surrounded on all sides by houses in which the deaths were numerous, and subject to the continual importation of the dying and the dead, lost only five of its 500 regular inmates, exactly the same number as in former visitations. The pump water was never used there.

Peter Street afforded, perhaps, as singular an instance as could be found of what is often termed the capriciousness or eccentricity of cholera; for, whereas there were 19 deaths in its smaller (western) portion, there was only 1 death in its much larger (eastern) portion. Now, the halting place of the pestilence, a house which lost 12 of its inhabitants, is only a few yards beyond the line of equidistance between the Broad Street and Rupert Street pumps, and the use of the Broad Street water in that house was ascertained to a certainty. The further one goes eastward from this house of course the uncertainty as to the relative distances from the two pumps becomes less and less. But the one victim further east "fetched in a large can of water from Broad Street on the 2nd of September, and began drinking it freely."

One fact is most remarkable. A lady, residing at Hampstead (West End), being very partial to the Broad Street water, was in the habit of drinking it daily, having it fetched in a bottle by a cart that went every day from Broad Street to Hampstead. She was seized with cholera on September 1st, and died the next day. A lady staying with her at the time also drank of it and died. A servant drank the water, and had a slight attack of diarrhœa. No other case of cholera occurred at West End.

Dr. Snow ascertained that 61 out of 73 persons, registered as having died in the immediate neighbourhood of the Broad Street pump on the first two days of September, had been accustomed to drink the pump water either constantly or occasionally; whilst in 6 cases only was he informed that the deceased used not to drink this water, and concerning the remaining 6 he could learn nothing. The keeper of a coffee-shop, frequented by mechanics, where this water was supplied at dinner-time, told him on the 6th of September that she was already aware of nine of her customers who were dead. He also recorded the case of a gentleman who came from Brighton, on the 1st of September, to see his brother, who had been seized with cholera. He found his brother dead, did not see the body, and having taken some luncheon, with a small tumbler of brandy and water, the water being from Broad Street, left the house in twenty minutes. He died of cholera next day at Pentonville. In one street, assigned to Dr. Snow by the committee for special investigation, he found that, of its fourteen houses, the only four which escaped without a death were those in which the Broad Street water was never used, whereas it had been more or less used in the other ten.

The street assigned to me by the committee, though I more or less investigated every street in St. Luke's district, was Broad Street. Any one who has ever been engaged in a similar investigation will at once understand the peculiar advantages for such a purpose of a position which enabled me to choose my own time and opportunity for visiting each house. In most of the Broad Street houses, every floor, and in some every room, contained a separate family. It was, therefore, in many cases not enough to take the word of the ground floor people with regard to the habits of a house. Each family had to be visited, and, as far as possible, each member of it to be conversed with. In order to accomplish this, it was necessary to visit the same house, and often the same family, several times. On the occasion of each visit, the people would, for the most part, as I had been with them during the outbreak, themselves turn the conversation to the cholera. I was thus able, without obtrusiveness, to examine and cross-examine them, and to check the evidence of one witness by that of another. In this way I collected a great number of facts concerning the habits both of the deceased and the survivors, making a point of letting scarcely a day pass without gaining some information, which I recorded, tabulated, and pondered over, every evening. If the street had not been deserted after the outbreak by more than half of its population, I should probably have learned something concerning the habits of almost every one of its 896 inhabitants. As it was, I followed many of them to their new abodes, some times a long way off, and finally succeeded in obtaining more or less information respecting nearly 500 persons resident in Broad Street at the time of the pestilence. I then drew up a report, of which, omitting some points already brought forward, I here give Mr. Marshall's epitome:—

"It is shown by this evidence—1st. That of the 95 fatal attacks among the resident population of Broad Street, 84 took place between 31st August and 6th September; 56 between 31st August and 2nd September; and 50 on September 1st and 2nd. 2nd. That of the 90 deceased persons, 45 positively drank the well-water shortly before illness; and that of only 13 altogether is it at all confidently said that they did not drink it. Moreover, that of the abovementioned 84, the non-use of the water is asserted of only 8; and of the 56 persons attacked between 31st August and 2nd September, it is positively affirmed of only 2 that they did not drink this water. 3rd. That undoubtedly, of 100 persons residing in Broad Street, who were attacked with cholera or diarrhœa (including dead and surviving), 80 drank the water, whilst 20 are affirmed not to have drunk it; where as out of 336 persons living in that street, and who were not attacked with either disease, only 57 had drunk the water whilst 279 had not. 4th. That there is a great probability that the numerical proportions were even more remarkable than this, all cases involved in any doubt having been rejected. (5th and 6th referred to the factories and brewery.) 7th. That, of 97 persons, residing in 10 houses, in which no attack occurred, 87 did not drink the water at all, whilst the remainder did not drink it at the height of the outbreak, or drank it either in small quantities or mixed with spirits. 8th. That in a great number of particular instances, related at length, the evidence of an injurious influence exercised by the water becomes strengthened as the inquiry becomes more strict and searching. 9th. That the want of good sanitary arrangements in certain houses operated by compelling the residents to resort to the pump for drinking-water; and that, on the contrary, in certain instances where the drains were in good order, the cisterns were clean, and the inhabitants did not send to the pump. 10th. That through the district generally the aged and infirm, when isolated, escaped, not merely because they had more house accommodation, but because they did not use the water, having no one to send for it."

In estimating the drift of the evidence, of which the above is only a brief abstract, particular attention must be paid to the statement that "of the 56 inhabitants of Broad Street fatally attacked between the 31st August and 2nd September, it is positively affirmed of only 2 that they did not drink this water" Not that it is certain that the rest all *did* drink it; but that of only 2 was it said, with any degree of certainty, that they *did not.*

Before August 31st there had been three fatal attacks in this street, viz., one on the 12th, one on the 28th, and one on the 30th, which was about the proportion of cases that might be expected in such a street during an epidemic. Concerning the drinking of water in the first of these cases, I could learn nothing; but in the other two cases the non-use of the pump water was clearly established. The case on the 30th was that of a boy who had just come from Bayswater, and whose mother and sister also died of cholera at Bayswater. The case on the 28th is one which will presently assume some importance. But meanwhile I pass on to notice that, whilst of the 56 or (including work people) 84 cases in Broad Street on August 31st and September 1st and 2nd, it was only in 2 that the non-use of this water was positively affirmed, yet in the remaining 31 between September 2nd and 9th, the non-use of it was as positively affirmed in 9 cases, 3 of which were the only cases that occurred after September 6th. After the 9th cholera and diarrhœa disappeared from the street.

Thus it appears that, whilst the influence of the well-water was paramount among the causes of cholera for three days, it is not traceable at all before those three days, and after them becomes less and less traceable day by day.

Now if cholera be, as seems now to be admitted, in some way communicable from one person to another, and if, to borrow a term from the cattle plague commissioners, there be a period of "incubation," the above facts may be accounted for, especially if there be reason to believe that the well-water soon but gradually became innocuous. Pending further explanation, presently to be given, I will state the case provisionally. During a cholera epidemic in a large city, for reasons which, as an investigation of the one determining cause of a concentrated outbreak, I needed not be able to ascertain, any street is liable, as I have shown Broad Street to have been to desultory in roads from cholera; and one patient may communicate the disease to other people who approach him, owing, on Dr Snow's hypothesis, to their accidentally swallowing, in any of various conceivable ways, ever so minute a portion of his evacuations. In a well-regulated house, where the patient can be isolated, and where those who nurse him are careful to wash their hands, the risk of such an accident need not be very great. But when, as is too often the case, a whole family is huddled together to eat, drink, and sleep in a single room with no great facilities for ablution, then the risk is great; which will account for all that is urged, and rightly urged, respecting the influence of bad sanitary arrangements upon the propagation of cholera. But it does not account for those startling outbreaks which indiscriminately strike down people of every class and condition. For such outbreaks there is required an agent which can freely convey the poison even into well-regulated houses. And in searching for this agent, we are reduced to decide between air and water. But the atmospheric theory always breaks down in the "anomalies" and "eccentricities," whilst it is precisely in these circumstances that the water theory, with a proper investigation, generally acquires its greatest confirmation. If, then, the excretions of a cholera patient should find their way into a public well, tank, or spring, a sudden and severe local outbreak is the result. In a day or two the chances of swallowing the poison in other ways necessarily become multiplied. Thus, among the later cases in Broad Street, I found that 3 were those of women who had recently washed cholera linen. But with regard to these other modes of propagation of the disease, it is satisfactory to observe, from the experience of Broad Street, how limited, even under favouring circumstances, is the scope of their operation.

I have to state, with respect to the 10th clause of the above epitome, that the anomaly there explained was mentioned by me, without knowledge of its secondary cause, from St. Luke's pulpit on September 8th, when I congratulated the poor old women, who formed a considerable portion of the congregation upon their remarkable immunity from the pestilence. At that time I had been too busy to meddle with hypotheses, and had not even heard of Dr. Snow's bill of indictment against the pump. The escape of these women, many of whom, living alone, had "no one to send" to the well, was one of those "eccentricities" which found their best explanation in the pump theory.

I should have liked to trace these so-called eccentricities through the "particular instances" mentioned in clause 8. But I must passion to a subject of more pressing importance viz, What after all was the matter with the well?

Now one of the strangest facts in connection with this inquiry is, that the impurity of the well water was, in point of time, the very last discovery made by the investigators. We collected the evidence already described, not only in ignorance of the fact of the well having been contaminated, but in the face of positive and seemingly reliable evidence to the contrary. The sides of the well had been examined, and declared, in a report made by order of the Paving Board on November 27th, 1854, "free from any fissures or other communication with drains or sewers by which such matters could possibly be conveyed into the waters." Both chemical and miscroscopical analysis had "failed to detect anything which could be pronounced peculiar to a cholera period, or capable of acting as a predisposing, co-operating, or specific agent in the production of that disease."

We stand exonerated, therefore, from the imputation of seeking to impugn the well-water, as accountable for the outbreak, on the ground of any previous knowledge of its impurity. Indeed, for my part, as I have sufficiently shown, I had a leaning the other way. And well I might have such a leaning, having myself drunk a little of this water, cold with brandy, on the evening of September 3rd. On that day, we now see, it was less injurious than it had been; otherwise, as I found from other cases, brandy would not have neutralised the effects of the water when taken cold, though of course it diminished the quantity. In spite of my original bias, however, I went on collecting the evidence until, at the very close of my inquiries, I accidentally lighted on a fact which led to further examination of the well and to the excavation of the soil between the well and the nearest house.

From this examination there resulted the following disclosure. Old fashioned, flat-bottomed, its mortar-joint perishing, its brickwork decayed, the main drain from the house entered the sewer at the top instead of at the bottom, thereby despensing with the usual fall, and facilitating the premature exit of fluid through its sieve-like sides. Congenial appendage to such a drain, a cesspool, intended for a trap, but misconstructed, was discovered in the front area, with other abominations, unmolested by water, which I forbear to recite. The cesspool, of course, rivalled the drain in the disreputable state of its brickwork, the bricks admitting of being lifted from their beds without using the least force. The continuous passage of fluid through the sides of the cesspool being thus provided for, similar arrangements for its overflow presented themselves to the notice of the investigators, in the shape of a covering of saturated rotten boards. In close proximity both to drain and cesspool—its water-line but eight feet of vertical depth below the bottom level of the cesspool—two feet eight inches the horizontal distance between its outer brickwork and the drain—stood the Broad Street well. I need scarcely dilate upon the "washed appearance of ground and gravel—channelled furrows observable from inside the well—black saturated swampy soil"—in order to prove that the same policy which had long used the Thames for a sewer, had at least in one case made a cesspool of a well.

If I have said anything in this paper which appears to militate against the views of those who connect filth with cholera, I trust that I have now made amends, having furnished them with an additional argument for urging the disuse of the London surface wells, which from their very nature are, as our report alleged, "not only liable to special contamination, but subject to constant, unavoidable, and habitual impurity." And yet, strange to say, they are held in great repute. It is a fact that the Broad Street pump could boast a metropolitan reputation. It has been said, I know not with what truth, that its water was specially selected to sparkle in a once celebrated "nectar." Its reputation is explained by Mr. Marshall as having been "partly due to its low temperature, to the quantity of carbonic acid contained in it, and to the saline matter preventing its decomposition until after it had free access to the air."

It only remains that I should relate the circumstance which led to further examination of the well, and to the excavation of the surrounding soil.

There were, as I have stated, three cases of cholera in Broad Street before the 31st of August, on the evening of which day the great outbreak began. In consequence of Dr. Snow's sugggestions, I made particular inquiries respecting the two persons seized on August 12th and 30th. But both these cases had been in houses too far removed from the well to affect it otherwise than through the sewer, which, being a new sewer, seemed very unlikely to leak. As to the first cases on August 31st, they were so nearly simultaneous as to preclude the notion of their having been otherwise connected with each other than as having a common origin. But, singularly enough, I at first overlooked the case of August 28th; or, rather, I had recorded only the date of death, September 2nd. I can only account for my not having inquired particularly into this case by the fact of its having been that of an infant; and I had not supposed that any one who died in Broad Street on the 2nd of September had been ill for several days. One day, however, whilst searching a file of the Registrar's returns for another purpose, I came on the following entry:—

"At 40, Broad Street, 2nd September, a daughter, aged five months; exhaustion, after attack of diarrhœa *four days previous to death.*"

From my familiarity with the street, I knew that this was the house immediately facing the pump. So I hastened off at once to the house, and ascertained from the mother, who occupied the back parlour, that the child was attacked on August 28th, and that the dejections at first were abundant, but ceased on the 30th. In answer to further questions she told me that the dejections were collected in napkins, which, on being removed, were immediately steeped in pails of water, from which was poured partly into a sink in the back yard, and partly into a *cesspool in the front area.*

Being struck with the dangerous proximity of this cesspool to the pump-well, I communicated the facts to the committee who forthwith ordered an investigation to be made; with what result has already been described.

Now if this child's dejections did the mischief, it is easy to see, as they ceased on August 30th, how so shallow a well may have purified itself in a few days, especially as the cholera patients drank its water copiously, some of them at the rate of four gallons a day!

But it is not so easy to see why the mischief was not prolonged by further contamination of this water from subsequent cases in the same house. Certainly it may be suggested that the well may have killed off most of its habitual drinkers in the first few days of the outbreak, leaving only non-drinkers and those who were proof against its influence. But that is not a satisfactory hypothesis. A better explanation perhaps may be found in the fact of three of the subsquent cases having occurred in the upper back rooms, where there was a great temptation, in the confusion of the moment to throw the evacuations out of the windows into the yard, which I ascertained was in one case actually done. And the fifth and last case in this house, which was that of the father of the infant, occurred on September 8th, the very day on which the handle of the pump was removed.

Of course there arose considerable discussion among the doctors as to the precise nature of the child's illness, some contending that its diarrhœa was not choleraic; an opinion which is entitled to the more respect from its having been that of the doctor who attended the child. The committee, therefore, did not pledge themselves to the conclusion that the outbreak was due to this case.

But this much, at any rate, may be affirmed, that, whatever uncertainty there may be about the nature of infantine diarrhœa, the plain fact of the child's dejections having been poured into a cesspool (the connexion between which and the pump-well is clearly established) for a period of three days immediately preceding a great outbreak, the phenomena of which point decidedly to the pump as its origin, is indeed a very remarkable coincidence.

A **Nurse** girl at Preston, who squinted badly, was about to be discharged by her master, who feared his child might get a cast in its eye, when she happened to go with some friends to the Preston Exhibition. There she amused herself with taking galvanic shocks, which, strange to say had the effect of removing the squint.

A **letter** from Salerno mentions the capture by brigands of a gentleman named Wenner; he has written to his father to say he is well treared, but requires clothes, Manze, the chief of the band, has intimated to M. Wenner, that when he can build for himself such a handsome country house, 100,000 ducats, (425,000f.,) is not too much for him to pay for the release of his son.

Discovery of an ancient Sepulchre in Malta.—During the formation of the new Cemetery at *Tal Horr*, *Casal* near *Nuavo*, there was lately discovered a singularly constructed burial vault, containing human remains and pottery. It consist of a perpendicular shaft cut in the solid rock with four indentations on opposite sides for ascent and a descent, and at the time of discovery was filled with earth and small fragments of stone. The first human skeleton was found a few feet below the surface and probably belonged to a young person. At the lower part of the shaft, another square opening led to and oval shaped vault, wherein lay two entire human skeletons evidently of aged individuals, besides an Urn containing charred bones, and two narrow mouthed vessels composed of a bright red clay; the latter were rather elegant in their shape. In the Urn there was a small piece of a light blue mineral substance which on analysis gave indications of belonging to one of the crystalline varieties of aluminia, and, consequently, might be a decomposed sapphire. The bodies lay side by side and horizontally. The skulls were well formed with a slight projection of the upper jaw. The proximity of the rising ground *Tal Horr* to the top of the Grand Harbour, together with remains of somewhat similar rock cut tombs on the Jesuits' Hill, and the ruins on the slope near Coradino, &c. all indicate a settlement in that district of one of the early Semitic races. Similar sepulchres to that of *Tal Horr* have been discovered at St. Paul's Bay. But the age of them and the other temples of Malta and Gozo is by no means clear, and their Phœnician origin questionable. What makes discoveries like the above of so much interest is the fact that although the ancient Phœnicians navigated almost every portion of the Mediterranean, not a single tomb belonging to them has been identified, and the same may be almost said of their temples, so that the antiquarian who pronounces our megalethic and cyclopean ruins Phœnician, can only be guessing at the truth. The pottery and coins of that people are also very few and obscure. Of the former positively none have been discovered anywhere, of a reliable character, and the figure of *Osiris* on the coins *said* to have been found in Malta indicates an Egyptian character, or at least worship of their chief God. We must look for writing, and it would be well if more trouble was taken to bring together our valuable pre-historic remains and preserve those now extant. It is reported that the Giant's Tower of Gozo has lately been turned into a sheep pen and pigsty, and the Crendi ruins are gradually disappearing for road metal. This is disgraceful, and should not be allowed,

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Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.
On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANGUS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).
General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman,
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank London, at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight ...... 2s. 1d.
4 do. do. ... 2s. 0½d.
3 do. do. .. 2s. 0¼d.
2 do. do. .. 2s. 0⅛d.
1 month's do. .. 2s. 0⅛d.
Demand on Bank of England ... 2s.
On Ireland and Scotland... 1s. 11¾d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.
Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.
On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... 3 per cent.
" " 6 ... ... 5 " "
" " 12 ... ... 6 " "
No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*
Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.
Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.
Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ½ per cent. will be made.
On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ½ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent,
Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અેન્ડ ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन ॲन्ड चायना बांक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
Capital—Fully Paid up.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
Board of Directors.
ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.
London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—
6 months' sight ... 1s. 11¾d.
5 " ... 1s. 11⅝d.
4 " ... 1s. 11½d.
3 " ... 1s. 11⅜d.
2 " ... 1s. 11¼d.
1 " ... 1s. 11⅛d.
Demand ... 1s. 11d

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.
Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
3 months certain ... 4 per cent.
6 " ... 5 "
12 " ... 6 "
... 8 "

COMMISSION.
The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.
Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices Elphinstone Circle.
Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.
Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER *Capital*—£1,000,000 (*one million sterling*), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE.—84, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 9 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ... at 2s. 1d. per rupee.
4 " ... 2s. 1d. "
3 " ... 2s. 0¾d. "
2 " ... 2s. 0½d. "
1 " ... 2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand ... 2s. 0⅛d. "
No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
Office hours 10 to 4: Saturdays 10 to 1.

BEATTIE, Agent.
Bombay, 1st January 1866.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.
Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.
Auditors.
ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.
Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight...................... 2s. 1d. per rupee.
3 do. .... 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. do. .... 2s. 0¼d. "
1 do. do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. "
Demand. .... 2s. 0d. "
Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.
For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.
All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Interest is allowed on deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 " " " 6 " "
12 " " " 8 " "
No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.
The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize, and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.
Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th October 1865.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 2,00,000, shares of Ten Pounds each,
Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.
George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantrey House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq. (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Schoales, Esq, Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.
Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of exchange, and is prepared to negotiate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c. and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 Rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent per annum.
" 6 " " " 5 " "
" 12 " " " 7 " "
If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.
Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours...10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ......10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865 P. H. HOWLETT, Manager

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London .... at 6 months' sight 2 rupee.
" 4 " 2s. "
" 3 " 2s. "
" 1 " 2s. 0⅛d. "
" on Demand 2s. 0⅛d. "
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11½d. "

INTEREST ALLOWED
On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 6 " "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.
If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.
Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

ધી બેંક આર હીંદુસથાન ચાઇના જેપાન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी बाक अफ हींदुसटान, चैना, अॅड ज्यापान (लीमीटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up	£1,000,000
Paid up	861,000
Reserve Fund	108,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.
Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The National Bank, (established 1835.)
Do.	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER	The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—
Six months' sight .... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee
Four " " .... 2s. 0⅜d. "
Three " " .... 2s. 0¼d. "
Two " " .... 2s. 0⅛d. "
One " " .... 1s. 11⅞d. "
On demand .... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland and Ireland.......... 1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe........... 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts on *The Banks of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest realised by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.
Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupees,
Do. " at 3 at 2s. 1d. "
Do. Demand }
Do. Scotland } 2s. 0½d.
Do. Ireland }
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 0½d.
Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.
Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.
N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.
Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.
The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 " "
Do. 6 " .... 4 " "
Do. 12 " .... 5 " "
The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent,
Bombay, 5th January 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.
Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 do. 2s. 0½d. "
" 2 do. 2s. 0¼d. "
" 1 do. 2s. 0⅛d. "
" On demand do. 2s. 0d. "
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

ALFRED S. LAWSON, Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
BEING PAID UP..................£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq, of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. William Moran and Co.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.
Offices in London .... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—
6 months' sight .... at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
3 do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d. "
On Demand .... at 1s. 11½d. "

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
" 3 months' " " 4 "
" 6 " " " 5 "
" 12 " " " 7 "
On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 8th August 1865.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 2s. 0⅜d. "
" 3 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. "
" 2 do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. "
" 1 .... 2s. 0⅛d. "
On demand .... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland do. ... } 1s. 11½d.
On Ireland do. ... }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 11½d.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
" 3 " ... 4 "
Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 17th November 1865.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. } The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. "
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. "
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. "
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0⅛d. "
On Demand (Head Office) ... ... at 2s. 0⅛d.
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ percent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay 25th October 1865. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.
Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY.
HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.
BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent.
Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—
Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11¼d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10¾d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.
Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 5 " "
" 12 " 7 " "

Discounts, Loans, &c.
The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.
The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.
Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ "
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ¼ "
Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,
Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID McCULLOCH, Manager.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.
OFFICES No. 10—RAMPART ROW.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURBUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.
The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.
On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.
Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.
Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865. SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 20,000 shares of Rs 500 each.
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
T. C. Hayllar, Esq., Chairman.
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.
Callianjee Sewjee, Esq.
Pragjee Damodhur, Esq.
Purbhoodass Pranjeewundass, Esq.
Manager.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Bankers.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, or by instalments upon the security.
1st. Of landed Estate, first class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.
2nd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Company, &c.
3rd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

The Association effects the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other First Class Paper discounted. Deposits received for fixed periods.

Present Rates:
For 3 months 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 6 " "
" 9 " 7 " "
" 12 " 8 " "
And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.
Office hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
All communications to be addressed to the Manager either personally or by letter (in English or any of the Vernacular languages.)

By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.
Bomba 21st January 18

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Share of Rs. 400 each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.
Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.
Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—
For 3 months .... 5 per cent.
" 6 " .... 6 " "
" 9 " .... 7 " "
" 12 " .... 8 " "
And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.
The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.
The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.
The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c, for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.
A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.
Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી ભાટીઆ ફીનાનશીઆલ આશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital: Rs. 80,000,000 Lacs, in 20,000 Shares, of Rs 400 each
(WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.
Mooljee Meghjee, Esq.—*Chairman.*
Shamjee Jadowjee, Esq.
Kessowjee Waghjee, Esq.
Corejee Ludha, Esq.
Jaitha Vuria, Esq.
Doongersey Gopejee, Esq.
Bankers.—Royal Bank of India.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Daily Balances of Rupees 200 to 50,000.
Interest is not allowed on Balances of more than Rupees 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.
The Association will receive money on Deposit as follows:—
On Fixed Deposits for 1 month certain ? per cent per annum.
" " 3 months " 6 "
" 6 " " "
until further notice.
Money may be deposited with the Association for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon.

ADVANCES.
The Association makes advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by Instalments upon good Securities.
Every information will be given on application either personally or by letter (in English or vernacular language) to the Manager.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.
31, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th February 1865.

FOR SALE.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA."

	Rs.	
Cornhill Magazine for December...	0	12
The Cadet Engineer, or Steam for the Student. By John H. Long	5	12
Cassell's Illustrated Shakspeare. Vol. 1...	9	8
The Rifle in Cashmere: A Narrative of Shooting Expeditions. By A. Brinkman	2	12
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. By L. Carroll	5	12
Pereira's Manual of Materia Medica. By Dr. F. Farre	15	12
Strange Stories of the Animal World. By J. Timbs	4	8
Adventures of Don Quixote. Illustrated	9	8
Little Foxes; or the Insignificant Little Habits which mar Domestic Happiness. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe	2	12
Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries. By David and Charles Livingstone.	15	12
Visits to the Monasteries of the Levant. By Robert Curzon	5	12
A Concise Dictionary of the Bible. By W. Smith ...	15	12
Peking and the Pekingese, during the First Year of the British Embassy at Peking. By D. F. Rennie. 2 Vols	18	0
Diamond Dust. By Eliza Cook ...	2	12
Madeline Graham. By the author of "Whitefriars."	4	8
Blaine's Outlines of the Veterinary Art. By C. Steel. New Edition, 1865	13	8
Flooding after Delivery and its Scientific Treatment, By L. Earle ...	3	12
Jackson's Gymnastics for the Fingers and Wrist. ...	2	12
The Shepherd and his Flock. By J. R. Macduff ...	5	0
The Book of Nursery Tales, a Keepsake for the Young.	3	12
Lizzie Leigh, and other Tales. By Mrs. Gaskell ...	2	12
Legends and Lyrics. By Adelaide Anne Proctor, Illustrated	15	12
Geoffrey Gambado, or a Simple Remedy for Hippochondriacism. By a Humourist Physician	5	12
The Light House, being the Story of a Great Fight between Man and the Sea. By R. M. Ballantyne.	3	12
Paul Foster's Daughter. By D. Cook ...	2	12
The King's Mail. By H. Holl ...	2	12
Citoyenne Jacqueline. By Sarah Tytler 3 vols...	13	8
Sensation Trials, chiefly in High Life. By a Civilian.	0	12
The Uncommercial Traveller. By C. Dickens ...	2	4
Hard Times and Pictures from Italy. By C. Dickens	2	12
A Book of Favourite Modern Ballads. Illustrated with Colored Engravings	15	12
A Dictionary of English Etymology. By H. Wedgewood. Vol. 3...	9	0
The Hatchet Throwers. By J. Greenwood. Illustrated	3	12
Do. Do. Do. Coloured.	5	12
The Housekeeper's Assistant, 350 Receipts	2	0
The Harvest of the Sea. By J. G. Bertham ...	15	12
A Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. 4th edition 1865. By J. F. Royle	9	8
A Manual of Practical Therapeutics. 2nd edition 1865. By E. J. Waring	9	8
A Manual of Civil Engineering. By W. J. M. Rankine	12	8
The Laws and Principles of Whist. By Cavendish...	2	12
The Complete Works of Shakespeare	1	8
The Baital Pachisi. By D. Forbes	6	8
Artillery Officer's Squad Book	2	4
Colenso's Arithmetic and Key	6	12
Chambers's Historical Questions...	2	0
Leisure Hour for 1865...	6	0
Sunday at Home for 1865...	6	0
Victor Hugo's Les Miserables (in French)...	7	8
Louis Napoleon, the destined Monarch of the World.	2	0
Trench's Synonyms of the New Testament. New edn. 1865	8	0
Story's Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws, foreign and domestic: 6th edition, 1865, carefully revised and considerably enlarged by I. F. Redfield, LL. D.	24	0
Stonehenge's The Shot Gun and Sporting Rifle	8	0
Hardwich's Photographic Chemistry, 7th edn. 1864.	5	12
Popular Songs and Dances for the Guitar, in 3 books.	3	8
100 Exercises, Studies, and Extracts for the Violin...	1	12
Mozart's Twelfth Mass. Edited by V. Novello	1	8
Reynolds' Agnes; or Beauty and Pleasure. 2 vols...	9	12
——— The Young Duchess	4	14
——— The Empress Eugenie's Boudoir	3	12
——— Rosa Lambert	4	14
——— Edith Heron: or, the Earl & the Countess. 2 vols...	9	12
——— The Loves of the Harem	3	12
Waltz—Beloved Star. By H. Laurent	2	0
Galop—The Burlesque. By Jas. Cassidy...	1	8
Song—What are the wild waves saying? Duet	1	8
——— A Voice from the Waves...	1	4
French in a fortnight without the aid of a master	0	8
Plays—Shooting the Moon. Catching an Heiress. Two Heads better than one.—Each	0	8
Fisher's Young Man's Best Companion	2	0
The Prem Sagur—Original text	25	0
Ditto Eastwick's translation	10	0

ALMANACS FOR 1866 FOR SALE.

The *Times of India* large Almanac	7	4
The *Gazette* ditto	7	4
The Small Almanac from both Presses	1	10
The *Daily Post* Almanac	2	2

(These prices include postages to any part of India.)
1st January, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION at the Rooms of RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Jaffer Sullimon's, Fort.

JUST LANDED.
A very handsome and fashionable new four-seated Boat Sociable on C springs, lamps, pole, and shafts, by McNaught and Smith.
An elegant double-seated new open Carriage, with lamps, pole, and shafts, by Thorns.
One handsome Park Phaeton, with lamps and shafts, by Thorns.

JUST LANDED.
A very handsome and fashionable new English-built Mail Phaeton, with lamps, pole and shafts, by Aldibert, Long Acre, London.
One Ditto Ditto with reversible seat at back, silver furniture and 4 lamps fixed to the body, and splash board, pole bar, and shafts, by Henderson & Co., of Glasgow.

ALSO JUST UNPACKED.
A few sets of best Silver-mounted Buggy and Carriage Harness. To be seen at
RUTTONJEE DOSSABHOY'S.
29th November 1865.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture:—
Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, Rs. 6 per 1,000.
1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE, FRESH PARMESAN CHEESE IN CUT.—BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY has this morning exposed for sale, by retail, a very good and fresh Parmesan CHEESE; just arrived by the last Overland Mail, at Rs. 1-4 per pound. Apply to
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent,
Next to Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
Bombay, 14th December 1865.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TWO PRINTING MACHINES.—One Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ON SALE, at the Office of the undersigned, a new medium sized BROUGHAM, by Windover.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to
W. NICOL & Co.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—MR. CHEESEMAN having resigned his appointment as Manager of the Company, the Directors have much pleasure in announcing that the services of one of the most experienced Veterinary Surgeons in the Presidency have been engaged from 1st instant, and that the Company are now prepared to undertake THE TREATMENT OF SICK HORSES, THE GRANTING OF CERTIFICATES OF SOUNDNESS, AND THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF HORSES ON COMMISSION.
All letters should be addressed to the MANAGER, VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY LIMITED), Byculla.

FOR SALE, ex Troop ship *Agamemnon* from London:—
York Ham.
Berkley Cheese.
Compressed Preserved Vegetables.
Butter in 7lbs. Jar.
Preserved Potatoe.
Dessicated Milk.
Essence of Raspberry, Oranges, &c.
Best Lavender Water.
Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE and MANECKJEE, No. 18, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—"VERY WILD SPORTS IN THE EAST" by JINGO! With illustrations by JOVE!! Reduced price One Rupee. By post to outstations Rs. 1-2.
Medow Street. CHESSON WOO& DHALL.

THE undersigned have ON SALE at their Godowns the following Invoices of American Imports:—
An Invoice of *White Pine and Spruce Deals*, consisting of 1¼, 1½, and 2 in. White Pine.
3, 4, and 5 in. Spruce Deals and Scantlings.
1 in. Shelving, planed on one side.
1 in. Flooring or Ceiling, Tongued and Grooved and Planed on one side.
Sectional Portable Buildings.—Two Houses, 20 by 40 feet each, and 12 feet in height.
Spare Doors and Glass Windows.—An Invoice of Doors and Windows.
Glass Ware.—An Invoice consisting of 69 packages assorted.
" " 12 "
Kerosine Oil.—396 Cases best refined.
Kerosine Oil Lamps.—An Invoice of every description K. O. Lamps.
Fan Mills for cleaning Seeds.—24 Fan Mills.
Irrigators.—Two two-horse power Irrigators.
Wind Mills with Pumps.—24 Patent Wind Mills with Pumps complete.
Chain Pumps.—4 Chain Pumps.
Mowing Machine.—1 horse power Mowing Machine.
Also—Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Horse Hoes, Cotton Sweeps, Cotton Harrows, Cotton Trucks, Seed Sowers, Wine Presses, Rice Hullers, Churns, Shovels, Spades, Garden Rakes, Grind Stones, &c. &c.
Hops.— Invoice of 12 Bales Hops.
Iron Safes.—7 Patent Iron Safes, from Marvin and Co., New York.
Carriages and Harnesses.—2 Victoria, No Perch; Half Top Carriages, with fenders on front and bind wheels, paint claret with broad stripe and fine line of light drab, trimming of lightblue cloth, Mail Axles, Pole and Shafts. Harnesses with each Carriage.
Furniture.—An Invoice of very superior Furniture, consisting in part of elegant Bedroom Suits complete: Drawing Room Tables, extension Dining Room Tables, Side Tables, Whist Tables, Enclosed Wash Stand, Side Board, Etageres, Parloué Etagéres French Work Tables, Hall Coat Brackets, Carved Hall Brackets, &c., &c.
Piano Fortes.—4 Piano Fortes, manufactured by Stodart, one of the oldest manufacturers in England and America. These Instruments are very superior.
Also—Invoices of Preserved Meats, Fish, Soups, Fruit, &c., &c., Syrups, Cider, Arctic Freezers, &c., &c. and other *Chow Chow* Stuff usually imported from America.
FARNHAM & Co.
No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Late Royal Hotel Building.

FOR SALE AT NANSEE PARPIA'S, Parell Road, Byculla, White, Blue, and Gilt Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Silver and Electro-plated Spoons and Forks of different patterns, and other Plated, Bronze and Plated hanging Argand Lamps, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Carpets with Border, &c.

NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to notify to the public, both in Bombay and up-country, that he has no connection whatever in Business with his son Hassum Nansee, and to warn the public against paying to the said Hassum Nansee any sum or sums of money which may be due to him, the said Nansee Parpia, or to his shop, and that he the said Nansee Parpia will not be responsible for the transactions of the said Hassum Nansee.

CARRIAGES &c., FOR SALE.
Very elegant double Broughams, open or close; Sociables; Stanhope Phaetons; Mail Phaetons; Waggonettes; Dog Cart, with hood on four wheels; Buggies; Children's Perambulators; Locomotive Cantering Horses; single and double plated Harnesses, &c., by best Manufacturers, London. Also, full size Billiard Tables complete.
NANSEE PARPIA.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
PATECK
BENOIT
COURVOISIER FRERES } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.
and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.
GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.
A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and open-faced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.
A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
OPTICS.
TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.
Of most handsome workmanship.
CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LAQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.
Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired

INSURANCES.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000 (FULLY SUBSCRIBED):
19, Cornhill, London.
Marine Branch, 5 Royal Exchange Avenue.
Agents in Bombay for Fire and Marine Branches.
Messrs. FRAMJEE SANDS & Co.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed ,000,000

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums for year	1860	262,977	19	11
Do. do.	1861	292,402	19	11
Do. do.	1862	300,690	15	11
Do. do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Showing an increase over 1862 of		40,977	7	3

RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.
Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL MITCHELL & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £2,000,000.

Trustees.	
Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.	Liverpool.
Christopher Burhell, Esq.	Liverpool.
Edward Heath, Esq.	Liverpool.
DIRECTORS.	
Chairman.	
Bernard Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Chairman of London Board.	
Henry Fowler, Esq.	London.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	London.
Wm. Aitkin, Esq.	London.
Jno. Bateson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Thomas Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Bolton.
Wm. Dalglish, Esq.	Liverpool.
Kenneth Dowie, Esq.	Liverpool.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jno. Graham, Esq.	Birmingham.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Liverpool.
Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq.	London.
William Hind, Esq.	Liverpool.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	Liverpool.
Robert W. Kelley, Esq.	Liverpool.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.	Liverpool.
Jas. R. Leishman, Esq.	London.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.	Edinburgh.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Glasgow.
Jas. A. Picton, Esq	Liverpool.
R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.	London.
Archibald Robertson, Esq.	London.
Jno. Stewart, Esq.	Aberdeen.
Christopher J. Thomas, Esq.	Bristol.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.	Liverpool.
Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.	Liverpool.
Actuary and General Manager.	
James Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.	Liverpool.
Secretary.	
Jno. Elphick Leyland, Esq.	London.

The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other fire class offices.
For further information and particulars apply to
LAWRENCE, & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.
The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.
Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.
Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.
Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company...	£135,000
Accumulated Fund...	485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of..	3,000,000

Further information will be supplied at the Company's Offices and Agencies.
By order of the Directors,
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries to the Local Board.
Bombay, 31st March 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta 1834.*—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 64. INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,180,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown. | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen, Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Forbes & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
J. Macfarlane, Esq. | A. Hay, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The marked success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed but actually invested, amounting to Rupees 8,180,000, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hard and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as it is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums on their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided between the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The practice of an *annual* division of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840; the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent; a *reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate, dated prior to the 9th May 1856.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually* by this Office) in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence and without reference to the state of health, subject, however, to written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and in the case of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England on *most favorable terms*. When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly*. *A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, and claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

14th. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposal for Assurances *not under Co.'s Rs. 2,500*; but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the applicant.

15th. At the period of the last Annual Valuation, the Assets of the Society were ascertained to be upwards of Rs. 8,180,000. The amount of Policies in force is about £2,200,000, and the Annual Income upwards of £137,000.

Tables of Rates, Forms, and Instructions for effecting Assurances, can be obtained on application to the Agent and Secretaries in Calcutta, or to Mr. A. W. Spence, Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore, and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi.
GORDON, STUART & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Claud H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | BOMBAY AGENTS. Messrs. Forbes & Co.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. CLEVELAND, Esq. | J. BOGIE, Esq.
J. MACFARLANE, Esq. | A. HAY, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and Proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as it is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for	£6,848,181	5	0	
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,250,834	7	0	
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were	£792,153	8	11	
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch	£442,940	5	10	

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate,	Rs.	480	0	0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit	"	228	0	0
	Rs.	252	0	0
At the reduced English rate ...	Rs.	246	0	8
Deduct 47½ per cent. for Profit ...	"	116	13	11
	Rs.	129	2	9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but in all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms, &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to
GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

BEER AND PORTER.—Bass' Beer (in Quarts and Pints) bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS, and Guinness's Porter (Ditto) bottled by CHILD. Can be had on application to the undersigned. These are of *first rate quality*, and can be confidently recommended.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
25, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th January 1866.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale of Piece Goods, &c., when they will submit to public competition a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, &c, &c.

300	pieces	Grey Jacconets.
300	"	T. Cloths.
2000	"	Grey Shirting.
2000	"	Chaderpats.
1000	"	Madapollams.
500	"	Jaconets.
1	Case	Coloured Sarries.
1	"	Superior Cut Wine Glasses.
1	"	Wallshades with Brackets.
1	"	Toilet Bottles.
1	"	Rose Water Bottles.
4	"	Assorted French Toys.
2	"	Assorted Buttons and Studs.
4	"	Assorted Wall Papers and Borders.
3	"	Steel Engravings and colored Prints in gilt frames.
1	Case	Blacking.

SALE OF THE WRECK OF SHIP "JAMES PILKINGTON."
On SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction rooms, Forbes Street, by order of C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., the Arbitrator in suits Nos. 425 and 419 of 1865, the wreck of the ship *James Pilkington*, Electric Telegraph Materials, Boats, Iron, Planks and Timber, Wooden Posts, empty Boxes, Iron Blocks, Iron, Wire, Pumps, Iron Bars, Screws, and Diving Apparatus; and sundry Iron, now lying at Engul, and Diving Dress, Iron Pumps, Weighing Scale and Weights, Iron Bars, Red Lead, and sundry articles, now lying at Khetwady in the premises now occupied by Mr. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE.
The property is on view at the respective places above mentioned.
S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.
Forbes Street, 9th January 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

AUCTION SALE OF A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE AND LAND AT EGUTPOORA ON THE TOP OF THE THULL GHAUT.
If not previously disposed of by Private Contract.
On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Auction at their Rooms in Bombay the well known residence situated on an elevated and healthy spot near the Egutpoora Railway Station, the Property of Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, Contractors of the Thull Ghaut Railway.
The House contains a Dining Room, a Drawing Room, 3 Bed Rooms, 3 Dressing Rooms and a Study, and a verandah 9 feet wide, covered with thick Coir Matting and fitted with chick blinds all round. The Stabling for 3 Horses. In the front of the House is a very tastefully laid out garden full of choice plants. The ground belonging to the property covers an area of nine acres or thereabouts.
N. B.—A plan of the property may be seen on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE STEAMER "PHLOX."
On MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Steamer *Phlox*, with Stores, as she now lies on the Apollo Bunder.

AUCTION SALE OF CHANDELIERS, WALLSHADES, ARGAND LUSTRES, AND TABLE LAMPS.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a very fine assortment of the above articles, shipped under special order to this place. There are Hanging Lustres of the most beautiful and varied designs of 6, 12 and 24 lights.
There are also very handsome Wall Brackets and Table Lustres, and are adapted for use either with Gas or Candle.
All are hung up and open to inspection at any time.

SALE OF SHARES.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Share Bezar, on account and at risk of Veerchund Rowjee:—
100 Shares on the Financial Association of Europe and India.

SALE OF PRESERVED PROVISION.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—
10 Tierces Beef } landed ex *Dilawur.*
22 " Pork }
and
A quantity of Preserved Milk in tins, landed ex *Cospatrick* and *Dilawur.*

AUCTION SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF THE BUNGALOW, OUT-HOUSES, &c., ON MAZAGON HILL, LATELY IN THE OCCUPANCY OF GEORGE LATHAM, Esq., C. E.
Under instructions from the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., all the Materials composing the above property, which will be divided into two lots as follows:—
Lot 1. The Materials of the Bungalow.
Lot 2. The Materials of all the out-houses.
N. B.—A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purchase money will be required upon each lot being knocked down, and the balance must be paid within two days, whereupon the work of demolition will be permitted to commence.
The Materials must be entirely cleared away within 30 days from the date of sale.
For all other terms and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.
An Invoice of 6 Cases Garden Ornaments, consisting of 73 dozen Garden Bordering, No. 10, 14 by 7, painted green, 24 Ornamental Scent Vases with brass wire Tops and Cups, 4 Bronzed Circular Flower Stands, 4 Bronzed Circular Stands, 4 Painted Vases and Pedestals, 4 Fountains with Pipe for Jet, and 4 Brown Jets for Fountain, 2 Cases Ploughs.

SALE OF CONTRACTORS' PLANT AND MATERIALS, &c.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Auction, on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., near the Boree Bunder Station, removed there for convenience of sale, the Property of Messrs. WYTHES and JACKSON, the remainder of their plant used in the construction of the Thull Ghaut Incline, consisting of Contractor's Rails, Bar Iron, Quarry and other Bars, Anvils, Vices, Smiths' Tools of all kinds, Blocks, Crabs, Chains, Lifting Jacks, Weighing Machines, Waggon Wheels, Axle Pedestals and Axles, Iron Work for Crabs, also Quarry Traversing and Travelling Cranes, large Iron Buckets, Wood, and Cast Iron, Patent Fuse and a quantity of Contractors' Tools, consisting of Picks, Powras, Sootkees, Square, Round, Chipping and Small Hammers, Crow Bars, Lever, Iron Drill, Steel Bars, Wedges, Vices, Screws, Cross Cut Saws, Augurs, Adzes, Bill Hooks, Cart Chains, Grind Stones, Anvils, Bellows, Brick Moulds, Dumpy Levels and Stand, Teakwood Carts, and sundry other Stores.
Descriptive Catalogues are being published, and will be available in a few days.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.
A few sets Weston's Patent Pulley Blocks, 1, 2, 3, and Tons Socket Wheel, and 36 feet Chain.

PORTLAND CEMENT.
A few casks remaining.
A Subaltern's Tent, almost new, and a second-hand Bichoba or a Baggage Tent.
Bombay, 9th January 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.
On SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, &c., several Cases of Iron Bedsteads, Pictures in Gilt Frames, French Brandy, Broad Woolen Cloths, American Rocking Chairs, &c., &c.
AT 1 P. M.
One second hand Brougham.
Any Carriages or Horses offering.

SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE, SHOP FIXTURES, &c. IN MEDOW STREET, FORT.
In re Thomas Randall & Co., insolvents, by order of the Official Assignee:—
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop of the abovenamed insolvents, in Medow Street, Fort, their Stock in Trade, Shop Fixtures &c., comprising Spring Toys, Rolls of Wall Paper, Drawing-room Carpets, White Gold embroidered Border Scarfs, Turkey Red Dhoties with Scarlet Borders, Pieces Flowered Silk Cloth, bundle samples of Socks, Hogskin Cigar Cases, Roll Carpet, Soldiers' Hats, Piece Yellow Broad Cloth, Painted Glasses in Frames, Boxes of round Brooches, Boxes of Brooches, Scent Boxes, Blackwood Writing Table with slope, Box, Silver and Ruby Glass Rossets, Samples, Cards of Hinges, Spoons, &c. English Writing Table, Blackwood Cash Box on stand, large Table, large Table with Pigeon Holes, Blackwood Arm Chairs, Iron Chair, Gilt Frames, Iron Washing-Stand, Carriage Reins, Glass Pans and Drops, Carriage Lamp, Saw, Augers, Jug, Brass Lota, &c.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS &c., IN PIECE GOODS MARKET.
IN RE RUNSORD NUTHOO, insolvent, by order of the Official Assignee:—
On THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1 P. M., at the Shop of the above named insolvent, in Piece Goods Market, a quantity of Piece Goods, &c.
BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 9th January 1866.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.—ESTABLISHED, 1821.
Directors.
Charles Evans, Esq., Chancellor of the Diocese of Norwich, *President.*
Edward Steward, Esq., Vice President.
George Durrant, Esq. | C. E. Tuck, Esq.
R. J. H. Harvey, Esq. | D. Dalrymple, Esq., M. D.
H. S. Patteson, Esq. | W. R. Clarke, Esq.
H. Browne, Esq. | G. E. Simpson, Esq.
W. C. Hotson, Esq. | C. J. Cockburn, Esq.
Secretary.—Sir Samuel Bignold.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Society, are now prepared to take Fire risks at the current rates of premium.
FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for the Society.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Debilitated Constitutions.—When climate, age, or hardships have undermined the health, skin diseases are prone to arise and augment the existing weakness. Holloway's medicaments daily prove most serviceable, even under the most untoward circumstances. This well-known and highly esteemed unguent possesses the finest balsamic virtues, which soothe and heal without inflaming or irritating the most tender skin or most sensitive sore. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible for curing bad legs, varicose veins, swelled ancles, erysipelas, scaly skin, and every variety of skin disease. Over all these disorders Holloway's remedies exert a quick and favourable action, and, where cure is possible, gradually but certainly arrive at that consummation. They are invaluable in the cure of scrofula and scurvy.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM CHAPMAN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs H. AND W. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH & Co.